THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Wednesday, 8th December 1954.

The House met in the Assembly Chamber, Government Estate, Mount Road, at eleven of the clock, Mr. Speaker (THE HON. SRI J. SIVASHANMUGAM PILLAI) in the Chair.

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Number of persons trained in the Vellore Training College for appointment to the posts of Head Constables and Sub-Inspectors.

* 121 *Q.*—SRI A. RATNAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(*a*) how many persons were trained in the Vellore Training College in the year 1953 for the posts of Head Constables and Sub-Inspectors;

(*b*) how many of them were permanently appointed in such posts during the period; and

(*c*) how many of them were directly recruited?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" (*a*) Ninety-one Head Constables fit for promotion as Sub-Inspectors were trained in the Police Training College, Vellore, during the year 1953.

" (*b*) None of them were permanently appointed as Sub-Inspectors in 1953. Head Constables on promotion as Sub-Inspectors will have to be on probation for a period of 2 years within a continuous period of three years. After successful completion of probation, the promotees will be confirmed along with other approved probationers, according to the order of seniority, in the vacancies available for promoted men in the quota of 30 per cent of the cadre allotted to them.

" (*c*) No directly recruited Sub-Inspectors were trained in the Police Training College, Vellore during 1953, as there was no direct recruitment of Sub-Inspectors during that year."

SRI A. RATNAM :—" Sir, இனவாரியாக போலீஸ் இலாக்காவில் பிரதிநிதித்துவம் உண்டா ? எவ்வளவு காலம் வேலூர் பயிற்சிக் கல்லூரியில் போலீஸ்காரர்கள் பயிற்சி பெறவேண்டு மென்பதை அறிய விரும்புகிறேன்."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" I do not know what the hon. Member means by the term 'இனவாரி'. I may inform him that scheduled castes are given special representation."

SRI M. PALANIYANDI :—" சார், வேலூர் பயிற்சிக் கல்லூரிக்கு எப்படிப்பட்டவர்களை எந்த முறையில் பொறுக்கி எடுத்து பயிற்சிக்கு அனுப்பு கிறார்கள் என்று கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் சொல்வார்களா ? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" On the basis of merit."

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SRI K. ARANGANATHAN :—" May I know what was the necessity to give training to the Head Constables especially when a number of probationers have been reverted for want of vacancies? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Hon. Members may be aware that we did not want to have direct recruitment during the two years, 1952 and 1953, so that all the Head Constables who had already acted as Sub-Inspectors may get a chance. It is only because of that, in 1953, there was training of only Head Constables and there was no direct recruitment."

SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN :—" What have the Government to say about those Head Constables who have already acted as Sub-Inspectors and who got subsequently reverted? Have all of them been reabsorbed? If not, where was the necessity to train new people? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" That is why I stated we stopped direct recruitment for two years so that all those Head Constables who had acted previously as Sub-Inspectors may get absorbed permanently. We cannot leave it at that. We have to adhere to the 30 per cent quota and every year we have to train a fresh batch of Head Constables."

SRI M. PALANIYANDI :—"நல்ல படிப்பும் தகுதியும் யிருந்தாலும் சிலர் பொறுக்கி எடுத்து அனுப்பப்படாமலிருக்கக் காரணம் என்ன ? 1946-ம் ஆண்டில் பிறப்பித்த சர்க்கார் உத்திரவுப்படி அம்மாதிரி தேர்ந்தெடுத்து அனுப்பப்படாதவர்களைப்பற்றி நாங்கள் டெபுடி இன்ஸ்பெக்டர் ஜெனரல் அவர்களிடம் நேரில் எடுத்துச் சொல்லலாமா ? அல்லது கனம் மந்திரி அவர்களிடம் சொன்னால் அவர் அதைப்பற்றி விசாரிப்பார்களா ? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" I do not think it is good for hon. Members to approach either the District Superintendents of Police or the Deputy Inspector-General of Police. If there is anything, they may make a representation to the Ministers concerned. Certainly, it will be looked into."

SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR :—" The Hon. Minister said that selection of men to the Police Training College at Vellore was according to merit. Can he be more specific with regard to the word ' merit '? Does it mean only the pleasure of the superior officers or the experience, fitness and also the educational qualification of the candidates? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" The word ' merit ' includes all those things."

SRI A. GOVINDASWAMY NAYAGAR :—" Sir, ஏற்கெனவே ஹெட் கான்ஸ்டபிள் ஆக இருந்து சிலர் சப் இன்ஸ்பெக்டர்களாகப் பிரமோஷன் செய்யப்பட்டார்கள். ஓரிரு ஆண்டுகளுக்குப் பிறகு மறுபடியும் அவர்கள் ஹெட் கான்ஸ்டபிளாகவே ' ரிவர்ட் ' செய்யப்பட்டுவிட்டார்கள். அவர்களில் எத்தனை பேர்கள் மறுபடியும் சப் இன்ஸ்பெக்டர்களாகப் ' பிரமோட் ' செய்யப்பட்டு இருக்கிறார்கள் ? "

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THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Yes, Sir, many of them are being absorbed now. That is why, we stopped direct recruitment so that those people may get opportunities of getting absorbed permanently."

SRI M. PALANIYANDI :—" Sir, 1946-ல் சர்க்கார் ஒரு உத்திரவு பிறப்பித்திருக்கிறார்கள். அதன்படி ' பிரமோஷன் ' அல்லது மாற்றங்கள் முதலியவற்றிற்கு, சம்பந்தப்பட்ட நபர்களுக்காக D.S.P. அல்லது D.I.G. இடம் சென்று அரசியல்வாதிகள் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளலாமென்று இருக்கிறது. அது அரசாங்கத்திற்குத் தெரியுமா ? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" I shall look into that Government Order. But still my own feeling is that it is better if the Ministers are apprised of the matter. They will be able to take more effective action."

SRI S. RAMALINGAM :—" ' மெரிட் ' பார்த்து ஹெட்கான்ஸ்டபிள் பயிற்சிக்கு அனுப்பப்படுகிறது என்றிருப்பதால்தான் போலீஸ் இலாக்காவில் ' காக்காய் பிடிக்கும் வழக்கம் ' இருக்கிறது."

MR. SPEAKER :—" காக்காய் பிடிக்கும் வழக்கம் என்றால் என்ன ? " (சிரிப்பு.)

SRI S. RAMALINGAM :—" Crow catching என்று சொல்லப்படுவது. ஆகையால் அந்தக் ' காக்காய் பிடிக்கும் ' வழக்கத்தை ஒழிக்க ' சீனியாரிடி ' பிரகாரம் தேர்ந்தெடுத்து அனுப்ப சர்க்கார் முன் வருமா ? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" ' Crow-Catching ' is 11-10
everywhere. It is found not only in the Police Department, a.m.
and I am afraid it is found in the Assembly also to a certain extent. (Laughter.) Apart from that, the selection cannot be made purely on seniority. Suppose a person is not deserving of promotion. Certainly, mere seniority cannot be taken into consideration."

SRI M. JAGANNATHAN :—" What is the minimum general educational qualification fixed for the post of Sub-Inspector to be directly recruited? Are the Government showing any concession to the Harijans in this regard? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" It seems to be a test for me. I think S.S.L.C. is the minimum qualification that is fixed."

Grievances of the workers of the Globe Theatres, Limited, Madras.

* 122 *Q.*—SRI S. PAKKIRISWAMI PILLAI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the South Indian Cinema Employees' Association, Madras, submitted any representation to the Government on behalf of the workers of New Globe Theatre and Roxy Theatre, managed by the Globe Theatres, Limited, regarding their revision of wage rates, dearness allowance, provident fund, gratuity and security of service; and

(*b*) if so, the action taken thereon?

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THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" (a) Yes, Sir.

" (b) Conciliation proceedings were held in the disputes. In the case of the New Globe Theatres, Ltd., Madras, the Government considered that there was no case for adjudication as the theatre was reported to have been incurring losses.

In the case of the Roxy Theatre, Madras, the claim of workers for provident fund and/or gratuity scheme and their security of service were referred for adjudication. As regards the other issues, the Government considered that there was no case for adjudication."

SRI S. PAKKIRISWAMI PILLAI :—" May I know whether the Hon. Minister is aware of the fact that some of the cinema theatre owners, in order to escape from the responsibilities of the implementation of the awards given by Tribunals, change the names of theatres and sometimes the names of the proprietors also? If so, may I know what action has been taken by him to safeguard the interests of the workers? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" Sir, I have no such information with me. If the hon. Member could give me some particulars, I shall look into the matter."

SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR :—" The Hon. Minister said that it was reported that the cinema proprietors were running the theatres at a loss. Is it the report of only the proprietors or has the matter been scrutinized and have the accounts of the theatres been scrutinized and verified by a representative of the Government as it is likely that made-up and make-believe statements may be put through by interested parties? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" When I said 'it was reported', I only meant that it was reported by our labour officers."

Abolition of the sub-treasury at Vythiri, Wynaad taluk, Malabar.

* 123 *Q.*—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP : Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Vythiri sub-treasury, Wynaad taluk, Malabar, was shifted some time back to Manamtoddy; and

(b) the existing facilities in Vythiri sub-taluk for payment of Government money and cashing Government bills?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" (a) No. The Sub-Treasury at the place was abolished with effect from the 1st July 1954 and a Collection Depot was opened there.

" (b) The Government dues will be paid into the Collection Depot at Vythiri and the Government Bills will be encashed at the Manamtoddy Sub-treasury."

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SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—" The Manamtoddy sub-treasury is very far away and inasmuch as two dangerous ferries have got to be crossed, will the Government at least allow the cashing of bills in Vythiri as the elementary school teachers, who are a large number in these days, have no other facility to cash their bills? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" If we allow the amendment of bills, it will virtually amount to a sub-treasury. We have to take this step because of the coming into force of the scheme of separation of the judiciary from the executive. If the hon. Member could suggest any other scheme, I shall look into it."

SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR :—" It is not necessary that the separation of judiciary from the executive must inflict this sort of compensatory cruelty on school teachers. To-day, poor elementary school teachers from places near Gudalur have to travel 70 or 80 miles and spend three days to go to Manamtoddy and draw their pittance from the sub-treasury there. Therefore, may I know whether the Government will be prepared to re-establish the Vythiri sub-treasury? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" The hon. Member as a lawyer ought to know that when the separation of judiciary from the executive takes place, naturally the number of Deputy Tahsildars will go down."

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—" May I know whether the Government cannot make some arrangement to disburse the amount at Vythiri as only a clerk is necessary for this purpose? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" No, Sir. My information is that if we do it, it will virtually amount to the establishment of some sort of sub-treasury. If the hon. Member has got any other specific proposal in this regard, I shall look into it."

Harijan Day meeting at Perintalamanna, Malabar.

* 124 *Q.*—SRI K. KUNHI MOHAMED SHAFEE : Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments and Transport be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether any Harijan Day meeting was arranged to be held on 31st October 1953 in Perintalamanna, Walluvanad taluk, Malabar district, by the concerned Government officers;

(*b*) whether the meeting was held; and

(*c*) if not, why not?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—" (*a*) *to* (*c*) A Harijan Day meeting was arranged to be held on the 30th October 1953 at the Board Elementary School (East), Perintalamanna. The meeting could not be held inside the building as the previous permission of the Special Officer, District Board, was

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not obtained for the use of the Elementary School Building. The Harijans and others who had gathered in front of the building dispersed after tea and refreshment had been served to them."

11-20 a.m. SRI K. KUNHI MOHAMED SHAFEE :—" Sir, may I know whether the Government have issued any instructions to the Special Officer, District Board, Malabar, that previous permission should be sought by school authorities for the holding of Harijan meetings in schools and school buildings? "

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—" Yes, Sir, instructions have since been issued."

SRI O. KORAN :—" Are the Government aware, Sir, that Harijan Day is not observed generally in all places and if so, will the Government be pleased to enforce the holding of Harijan Days and also issue instructions to officers concerned? "

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—" Sir, we are getting reports from the Collectors that Harijan Days are observed in almost all districts. If in any particular place the Harijan Day is not observed, the Government will go into the question, if such instances are brought to their notice."

SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY :—" Sir, is it a fact that for purposes of celebrating the Harijan Day in village influential and rich persons are approached for contributions? "

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—" Sir, all persons belonging to all communities are expected to take part in this function arranged for the purpose of removal of untouchability."

SRI S. RAMALINGAM :—" ஹரிஜன தினங்கள் கொண்டாடுவதற்கு சர்க்கார் எவ்வளவு தொகை செலவு செய்கிறார்கள்? அப்படி செலவழிக்கப்படும் தொகையினால் ஏற்படக்கூடிய பலன் என்ன என்பதை சர்க்கார் ஆராய்ச்சி செய்திருக்கிறார்களா? "

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—" No, Sir. Only a few rupees are spent for distributing sweets, etc., to children. The amount is collected from the local people without any coercion or force."

Allotment out of Handloom Cess Fund for weaving cumbly and blanket.

* 125 Q.—SRI N. K. PALANISAMY : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state whether the Government have allotted any sum towards cumbly and blanket weaving out of the Handloom Cess Fund?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" No allotment has so far been made for the purpose mentioned in the question."

SRI N. K. PALANISAMY :—" கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள், இதற்கு 'செஸ் பண்டி' லிருந்து பணம் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருப்பதாகச் சென்ற அசெம்பிளி கூட்டத்தில் சொன்னார்கள். இப்போது 'இல்லை' என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். இனிமேலாவது ஒதுக்கப்படுமா என்று கேட்கிறேன்."

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" I have stated that no allotment has so far been made. This is under discussion with the Government of India, Sir."

Drainage Scheme for Cuddalore.

* 126 Q.—SRI A. RATNAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) the estimated cost of the comprehensive drainage scheme evolved for the whole Cuddalore Municipality; and

(b) the approximate date by which the drainage scheme will be taken up for execution?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" (a) No investigation has yet been conducted for the scheme and hence the estimated cost is not available.

" (b) Does not arise."

SRI A. RATNAM :—" May I know, Sir, whether the Government have received any representation from the municipality regarding the scheme? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" Sir, representation may have come from the Cuddalore Municipality. But these schemes are taken up in the order of priority assigned to these municipalities by the Water-supply and Drainage Committee."

Admission of students in the Government Colleges.

* 127 Q.—SRI A. RATNAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) the expenses for maintaining all the Government Colleges in the State in the year 1953–54;

(b) the number of students admitted in them in that year; and

(c) whether any percentage of seats was given to the Scheduled Castes in each Government college in the City during 1953–54?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" (a), (b) & (c) The time and labour involved in collecting the information required for answering the question is not commensurate with the public interest served."

SRI A. RATNAM :—" Sir, அமைச்சர் கூறியதில் விளக்கம் தெரியவில்லை. என்றாலும், ஹரிஜன மாணவர்கள் கவர்ன்மெண்ட் காலேஜ் களிலுள்ள ஹாஸ்டல்களில் எத்தனைபேர் அனுமதிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள்? அப்படி அனுமதிக்கப்படுகிற மாணவர்களிடமிருந்து caution fees என்று எவ்வளவு தொகை வசூலிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்பதை அறிய விரும்புகிறேன்."

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THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" A separate question may be put, Sir."

Review of the Conciliation Proceedings of Labour Officers.

* 128 *Q*.—SRI N. K. PALANISAMY : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state whether the Government review the proceedings of the Labour Officer while conciliating disputes and implementing awards under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 ?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" Yes, Sir. The Government arrive at their own decisions taking into account all facts before them including the reports and recommendations of officers of the Labour department."

SRI N. K. PALANISAMY :—" கோயம்புத்தூரிலே புரூக் பாண்ட் டீ கம்பெனித் தொழிலாளர்களுக்கு ஒரு கோவாபரேடிவ் சொஸைடி வேண்டுமென்று அங்கிருக்கக்கூடிய லேபர் ஆபீசர் சிபார்சு செய்திருக்கிறார். அதே மாதிரி மதுக்கரை சிமெண்ட் தொழிலாளர்களுக்கு இப்பொழுதுள்ள 400 வீடுகள் போதவில்லை என்றும், இன்னும் அதிக வீடுகள் கட்டிக்கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்றும் அங்குள்ள லேபர் அதிகாரி சிபார்சு செய்திருக்கிறார். இவ்வளவு சிபார்சு செய்திருந்தும் அரசாங்கத்தார் அவைகள் தேவையில்லை என்று சொல்லிவிட்டது. இது முதலாளிகளுக்கு சாதகமாக இருக்கிறதே தவிர, **Conciliation Proceedings**-படி தொழிலாளர்களுக்கு நன்மை செய்வதாகாது. ஆகவே தொழிலாளர்களுக்கு விரோதமாக தீர்ப்பு செய்யாமல், நியாயப்படி பிரச்னைகளைத் தீர்ப்பதற்கு சர்க்கார் என் யோசனை செய்யவில்லை ? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" Sir, I am afraid this supplementary question does not at all arise out of my answer."

SRI N. K. PALANISAMY :—" லேபர் ஆபீசர் சிபார்சு செய்திருந்தும் சர்க்கார் அதற்கு ஏன் நேர்மாறாக தீர்ப்புச் செய்ய வேண்டுமென்றுதான் கேட்கிறேன் ? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" I do not know, Sir, to which decision of the Government the hon. Member refers. But I cannot give an assurance that the Government invariably accept the recommendations of their own subordinate officers."

Improvement of the sanitary conditions of slums on temple lands.

* 129 *Q*.—SRI A. RATNAM : Will the hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments and Transport be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have taken or propose to take any steps to improve the sanitary conditions of slums on various temple lands in the City of Madras, and if so, what steps; and

(*b*) whether these slums will be brought under the Madras Slum Improvement Act, 1954?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—" (*a*) No, Sir.

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" (b) The question will be considered, in due course, when proposals for acquisition under the Act are received from the Commissioner, Corporation of Madras."

SRI A. RATNAM :—" ஸார், சென்னையிலே கோயில்களுக்குச் சொந்தமான சேரி நிலங்கள் அதிகமாக இருக்கின்றன. கடவுளுக்குச் சொந்தமான இந்த சேரி நிலங்களை, கடவுளின் பிள்ளைகளான ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு ஜாரி செய்து கொடுத்தாலொழிய அந்த இடங்களைச் சுத்தப்படுத்த முடியாது. ஆகவே இந்த விஷயத்தில் அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் எப்போது நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கப்போகிறார்கள் என்பதை அறிய விரும்புகிறேன்."

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—" Sir, it is proposed to draw up a programme of acquisition under the Act. The Commissioner of the Corporation is being asked to formulate proposals in this regard in consultation with the Collector of Madras, the Director of Harijan Welfare and the Chairman, City Improvement Trust, and submit them to the Government for their consideration through the Director of Town-Planning."

SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY :—" I wish only to know, how many sites or how many places or slums there are on lands owned by temples? "

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN :—" I want notice, Sir."

Construction of Karivalloor-Peralam road in Payyanur firka, North Malabar.

* 130 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state at what stage the construction of Karivalloor-Peralam Road in Payyanur firka, North Malabar, stands now?

THE HON. SRI S. S. RAMASAMY PADAYACHI :—" There is no proposal to form a road from Karivalloor to Peralam."

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—" A portion of the road has already been constructed. I only want to know why it has not been completed yet? "

THE HON. SRI S. S. RAMASAMY PADAYACHI :—" I require notice for that, Sir."

Construction of a factory in the Valparai Hills for the production of quinine.

* 131 Q.—SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether any factory for the production of quinine has been constructed in Valparai Hills by the Government;

(b) the total amount spent for the construction of the factory;

(c) the total number of workers employed therein; and

(d) the daily outturn in it?

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THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" (*a*) Yes.

" (*b*) The amount spent so far is about Rs. 28 lakhs.

" (*c*) & (*d*) The factory has not started production."

SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM :—" இந்த தொழிற்சாலையை கட்டி முடித்து எத்தனை வருஷங்கள் ஆகின்றன ? ஏன் இன்னும் அதில் இதுவரை ஒன்றும் தயாரிக்க முடியவில்லை ?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" Sir, the construction of the factory has not yet been completed."

SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM :—" இந்தத் தொழிற்சாலை இவ்வளவு பணம் செலவழித்து கட்டப்பட்டதே, இதற்கு வேண்டிய இயந்திர சாதனங்கள் அங்கு நிறுவப்பட்டிருக்கின்றனவா இல்லையா என்பதை அறிய விரும்புகிறேன்."

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" Sir, the erection of the machinery has almost been completed but still certain works have to be carried out. Government after re-examining the question whether construction should be completed and whether the factory should be started, have taken a decision in the matter and they are now proceeding to complete the construction."

SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM :—" இந்தத் தொழிற்சாலையை கட்டி முடிக்க 28 லட்ச ரூபாய்க்கு மேல் செலவழிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இந்த வேலை ஆரம்பிக்கப்பட்டு எத்தனை வருஷங்களாகின்றன ? கட்டப்பட்டு முடிந்தபிறகும், உற்பத்தியை எப்போது எதிர்பார்க்கலாம் என்று மந்திரி அவர்கள் கூறுவார்களா ? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" Sir, this was sanctioned in the year 1943 during the war. Recently Government had to re-consider whether the factory has to be started here and quinine manufactured here or whether the factory could be put to some other use and whether there was need for manufacturing quinine now. Government have since taken a decision in the matter and I expect the factory will go into production within three or four months."

SRI S. RAMALINGAM :—" இந்த கொயினா உற்பத்திச் சாலையில் இனிமேல் கொயினா உற்பத்திச் செய்ய திட்டமிடப்பட்டிருக்கிறதா ? அல்லது வேறு ஏதாவது தொழில் ஆரம்பிக்க உத்தேசம் இருக்கிறதா ? அப்படியிருந்தால் வேறு என்ன தொழில் செய்யப்போகிறார்கள் ? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" I have already answered, Sir, that the Government had decided recently that they should proceed with the production of quinine."

Mannarghat Local Fund Dispensary.

*132 *Q.*—SRI K. KUNHI MOHAMED SHAFEE : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) the bed strength of the Mannarghat (Local Fund) dispensary and the average daily attendance of in-patients and out-patients in the hospital during the years 1952 and 1953; and

(*b*) whether there is any proposal to take over the management of the dispensary by the Government?

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THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" (a) The present bed strength is 8. It was only 2 up to May 1953. The average daily attendance of in-patients and out-patients are as follows :—

Year.	In-patients.	Out-patients.
1952	2	99
1953	3	109

" (b) No Sir."

SRI K. KUNHI MOHAMED SHAFEE :—" Considering the area and population served by the dispensary, will the Government take over the administration of the dispensary? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" The Government in the first instance are taking over only taluk headquarters and municipal hospitals. There are many such hospitals remaining to be provincialized in our State. All the taluk headquarters hospitals in Malabar district have already been provincialized."

SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR :—" Sir, judging by the population of that area and also the number of out-patients coming to that hospital, is it a fact that the out-patients do not go in and become in-patients and so the bed strength may be increased immediately? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" Sir, this dispensary is under the control of the District Board."

SRI K. C. GOPALAN UNNI :—" As the Mannarghat firka is as big as a taluk and includes Attapadi Valley—an area of about 400 square miles—where 14,000 people are living, will the Government show the same attitude to it as is shown to other taluk headquarters hospitals? " 11-30 a.m.

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" After the rest of the taluk headquarters hospitals have been provincialized, this suggestion will be taken into consideration."

Vigilance Home, Madras.

* 133 *Q.*—SRI N. K. PALANISAMY : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) the number of women in the City Vigilance Home;

(b) the amount spent for running the Home; and

(c) the income derived by the Government from it?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" (a) 238—on 10th October 1954.

" (b) During 1953–54, the total expenses connected with the running of the Vigilance Home and the Stri Sadana Rescue Home and Shelter, Madras, amounted to Rs. 1,70,700. Separate figures are not available for Vigilance Home only.

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" (c) Rs. 4,205-6-11 during 1953-54 for both the institutions, namely, Vigilance Home and Stri Sadana Rescue Home and Shelter."

SRI N. K. PALANISAMY :—" May I know how these people are rehabilitated after they are discharged and whether this amount is spent on them? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" They are taught some vocation or other and they are able to make a living by means of that."

SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY :—" May I know whether the Vigilance Homes are used only as a sort of sanctuary for fallen women or whether they also admit destitute women without any protection? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Yes, there are also some destitute women. In addition to that, in the Stri Sadana Home, some of the prisoners whose cases require not imprisonment but only some sort of correctional treatment, are also admitted."

River pumping schemes for Malabar.

* 134 *Q.*—SRI K. C. GOPALAN UNNI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(*a*) the total number of river pumping schemes under examination, (i) in Malabar and (ii) in Walluvanad taluk in Malabar;

(*b*) the total area that will come under irrigation (i) in Malabar and (ii) in Walluvanad taluk, if the schemes are completed; and

(*c*) how many schemes are now under execution?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" (*a*) (i) Five.

(ii) Five.

" (*b*) (i) 303 acres.

(ii) 303 acres.

" (*c*) One."

SRI K. C. GOPALAN UNNI :—" Is it a fact that the Agricultural Department has recommended the closure of the scheme in Palappuram in the Walluvanad taluk and if so, what are the reasons for the same? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" One scheme is now under execution at Lakkadipalappuram covering an area of 117 acres. There was another scheme at Lakkidi Perur on the banks of the river Bharathapuzha which had to be discontinued as the ryots were not willing to bear the water charges fixed."

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Recommendations of the Land Revenue Reforms Committee.

* 135 *Q.*—SRI A. RATNAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state whether any decisions have been arrived on the proposals of the Land Revenue Reforms Committee in the State?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" Yes, Sir. The Government have taken decisions on some of the recommendations of the Land Revenue Reforms Committee and will be passing orders shortly on the other recommendations."

SRI A. RATNAM :—" சார், நிலச் சீர்திருத்த மசோதா எப்பொழுது சட்டசபைக்கு வரும் ? காங்கிரஸ் கட்சியின் நிலச் சீர்திருத்த விசாரணைக் கமிட்டி எந்தவித ரிபோர்டை அனுப்பியிருக்கிறது ? அதில் உள்ள முக்கியமான விஷயங்களை அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் கூற முன்வருவார்களா ?"

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" The report of the Congress Committee has not been submitted. As regards the time-limit for the Land Reform Bill, it seems that the year 1955 will be a propitious year for land reforms."

SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN :—" Are the Government agreed in principle to the fixing of a ceiling-limit for land holdings? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" Yes, Sir, that is one of the subjects on which no decision has yet been taken."

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—" Before agrarian reforms are brought before this House, will the Government take into confidence hon. Members of this House on the broad principles underlying such a reform? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" Sir, the Government are already aware of the views of hon. Members during Budget sessions and during the discussion on the Governor's Address."

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—" On a point of order, Sir. Does the question and the reply relate to land reform or to land revenue reforms committee? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member knows English and he can find out what it is."

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—" But the Hon. Minister is replying to questions relating to land reforms and not to Land Revenue Reforms Committee? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" Probably the hon. Member is confusing himself. It is the Land Revenue Reforms Committee which has now submitted its report which refers to land reforms."

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SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR :—" The Hon. Minister replied to the original question that a decision has been taken on certain proposals of the committee. May I know from the Hon. Minister, on what proposals decisions have been taken and whether urgent agrarian reforms are included in them? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" To give a few examples of the subjects on which the Government have taken a decision, I may mention the following : co-operative farming, co-operative collective farming, land revenue surcharge and tax on plantations' income."

SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR :—" The latter portion of my question has not been answered, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I will explain my position. I have been receiving answers from all departments and I am not able to place some of the answers before the House for want of time. I want to place those answers also and that is why I want to rush with these questions as we have got heavy work on hand."

Hosdrug Local Fund Dispensary, South Kanara.

* 136 *Q.*—SRI M. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) the average daily attendance of out-patients at the Hosdrug Local Fund Dispensary, South Kanara district, for the year 1953;

(*b*) the number of in-patients in 1953;

(*c*) the number of beds available in the dispensary; and

(*d*) the amount sanctioned in 1953 for diet to patients?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" (*a*) 152.

" (*b*) 4.

" (*c*) 8.

" (*d*) Rs. 1,000."

Sinking of tube-wells in Tiruchirappalli district.

* 137 *Q.*—SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of tube-wells proposed to be sunk in Tiruchirappalli district in the current year; and

(*b*) the number in Pudukkottai Division of Tiruchirappalli district?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" (*a*) There are no specific proposals with the Government at present for the sinking of tube-wells in Tiruchirappalli district.

" (*b*) Does not arise."

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Sri V. BALAKRISHNAN :—" Was there any proposal before the Government last year to allot tube-wells on a district-war basis and certain districts were allotted a certain number of such tube-wells? "

The Hon. Sri M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" If the hon. Member means tube-wells as such, I do not think, tube-wells have been allotted on a district-war basis."

Allotment of motor vehicles to the Prohibition department in Saidapet and Ponneri taluks.

* 138 *Q.*—Sri A. RATNAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments and Transport be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of vehicles (motors, lorries and jeeps) allotted to the Prohibition department in Saidapet and Ponneri taluks; and

(*b*) how many of them are not in working condition and for how long they have been like that?

The Hon. Sri B. PARAMESWARAN :—" (*a*) Out of three jeeps, a station wagon and a lorry allotted to the City Prohibition Officer, two jeeps are exclusively used in Saidapet taluk and the station wagon and lorry are also used partially for raids in Saidapet taluk as the City Prohibition Officer is in charge of the area.

No van or jeep has been allotted for use in Ponneri taluk. A van and a jeep allotted to Poonamallee circle are used for raids in Ponneri taluk.

" (*b*) All the vehicles are in working condition."

Sri R. KRISHNASWAMI NAIDU :—" மதுவிலக்குப் போலிசாருக்கு அளிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும் இந்த லாரிகள் பழுதடைந்தவுடன் பழுது பார்க்கப் படுவதற்கான தகவல்களை ஜில்லா மதுவிலக்கு அதிகாரிகள் மூலம் டெபுடி கமிஷனருக்கு அனுப்பவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. அவர்கள் பல கம்பெனிகளிலிருந்து எஸ்டிமேட்டுகள் வாங்கியனுப்பும்படி கேட்பதாகவும், அந்த எஸ்டிமேட்டுகள் வாங்கியனுப்பப்பட்டு முடிவாக வேலையை ஆரம்பிப் பதற்குள் பல மாதங்கள் கழிவதாகவும், இதனால் அந்த டிபார்ட்மென்டார் வேலை செய்வதில் தடங்கல்கள் ஏற்படுகின்றன என்றும் சொல்லப்படும் செய்தி அரசாங்கத்திற்கு எட்டியிருக்கிறதா ? இம்மாதிரியான தாமதத்தைத் தவிர்ப்பதற்கு அரசாங்கம் நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக்கொள்வார்களா ? "

The Hon. Sri B. PARAMESWARAN :—" No complaint has been received by the Government. Further, I will look into the matter."

Introduction of music as a compulsory subject in all the educational institutions.

* 139 *Q.*—Sri K. P. GOPALAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have received any memorandum, dated the 16th April 1954, from the Secretary, Malabar Music Teachers' Association, P.O. Baliapatam, North Malabar, requesting

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the Government to make music a compulsory subject in all the elementary and secondary schools and colleges and the appointment of qualified music teachers in all these institutions, etc.; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" (a) Yes, Sir.

" (b) The memorandum is receiving the attention of the Government."

SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR :—" Is the Hon. Minister sympathetic towards music? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" I am always sympathetic towards music." (Laughter.)

Constitution of a Forest Range Advisory Committee in the Kasaragode Range, South Kanara.

* 140 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether a Forest Range Advisory Committee has been constituted in the Kasaragode Range of South Kanara district; and

(b) if so, when?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" (a) Yes, Sir.

" (b) From the 3rd July 1954."

SRI M. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR :—" May I know whether the M.L.As. representing that area were taken into that Committee and if not, why not? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" There are as many as five non-official members in that Committee but there is no M.L.A. in it."

11-40 a.m. SRI M. S. MOGRAL :—" Sir, may I know what the functions of this Committee are? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" Sir, this Range Advisory Committee has been constituted with a view to enable them to give concrete suggestions in matters relating to Forest Administration."

SRI R. KRISHNASWAMI NAIDU : —" Forest ரேஞ்சு அட்வைசரி கமிட்டிகளை ராஜ்யமெங்கும் ஸ்தாபிக்க சர்க்காருக்கு உத்தேசம் இருக்கிறதா ? அப்படியிருந்தால் அவைகள் எப்பொழுது ஸ்தாபித்து முடியும் ? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" Yes, that is the idea of the Government to form Advisory Committees in every range."

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Labour representation in the Mangalore Port Trust Board.

* 141 *Q.*—Sri K. P. GOPALAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the Government propose to nominate a labour representative on the Mangalore Port Trust Board; and

(*b*) if so, the principle followed by the Government in selecting that representative?

The Hon. Raja Sri SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI :—" (*a*) Yes, Sir, one has already been nominated.

" (*b*) The representative character of the Unions to represent the interests of the port workers was carefully considered by Government."

Sri K. P. GOPALAN :—" Sir, as there is a registered union affiliated to the A.I.T.U.C. and as an overwhelming majority of the port workers are in that union, may I know why Government have not selected a representative from that union? "

The Hon. Raja Sri SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI :—" Yes, there are three unions and the Collector has recommended one from the Port Workers' Union of Bandar and that has been agreed to by the Labour Commissioner. As such, he has been appointed."

Grant of takkavi loans in Ponneri taluk.

* 142 *Q.*—Sri A. RATNAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of applications received during the year 1952 from Ponneri taluk for *takkavi* loans;

(*b*) the number of applications sanctioned; and

(*c*) the amount of loan disbursed during the year?

The Hon. Sri M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" (*a*) 1,259.

" (*b*) 510.

" (*c*) Rs. 1,96,700."

Qualifications prescribed for the Social Educational Organizers under the National Extension Service.

* 143 *Q.*—Sri K. P. GOPALAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state the minimum educational and other qualifications prescribed for the Social Educational Organizers under the National Extension Service in the Madras State?

The Hon. Sri M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" (i) *Educational.*—Must have a Bachelor's Degree of a recognized University with at least some practical experience in social work.

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"(ii) *Age.*—Must have completed 25 years and should not have completed 42 years.

Relaxation of the above academic and age qualifications will be made in the case of those who have had at least three years' experience of social work or rural service."

Supply of drinking water for Ottapalam, Malabar.

* 144 *Q.*—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state with reference to the answer to starred question No. 74 given on the 6th March 1954—

(*a*) the nature of the proposal for supply of drinking water for Ottapalam Major Panchayat, Malabar; and

(*b*) when the scheme is likely to come into operation?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"(*a*) A well is proposed to be sunk near the junction of Bharathapuzha and Kizhakkathodu, south of the railway line and east of the railway well. Water will be pumped direct into the distribution system consisting of about 15 distribution points.

"(*b*) The question of sanctioning investigation of the scheme is under the consideration of the Government."

Increase of property tax in the City.

* 145 *Q.*—SRI N. K. PALANISAMY: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state whether the Government have sanctioned an increase of house tax in the Madras City by the Corporation of Madras during 1954?

THE HON. SRI S. S. RAMASAMI PADAYACHI:—"No, Sir."

Distribution of ammonium sulphate in Malabar.

* 146 *Q.*—SRI K. C. GOPALAN UNNI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether licences for selling chemical manures are granted to private parties in Malabar;

(*b*) if so, how many licences have been issued at present; and

(*c*) whether co-operative institutions are given preference and, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM:—"(*a*) Yes, so far as the distribution of ammonium sulphate is concerned.

"(*b*) Six.

"(*c*) Yes."

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Provision of midday meals to Harijan students in the elementary schools in Tiruvallur taluk.

* 147 *Q.*—SRI A. RATNAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of schools in Tiruvallur taluk run by the district board, Director of Harijan Welfare and private parties, respectively;

(*b*) how many schools are providing midday meals to students of Harijan communities and backward classes; and

(*c*) the number of hostels in the taluk?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" (*a*) It is presumed that the hon. Member refers only to the number of elementary schools in Tiruvallur taluk. The number of such schools in Tiruvallur taluk run by the district board, Director of Harijan Welfare and private parties is as follows :—

District boards—120.

Harijan Welfare Department—12.

Private parties—61.

" (*b*) Midday meals are supplied to students of Harijan communities in all the 12 schools under the control of Harijan Welfare Department. Midday meals are not supplied to those belonging to backward classes.

" (*c*) One."

SRI A. RATNAM :—" திருவள்ளூர் தாலூகாவிலுள்ள எலிமெண்டரி பாடசாலைகளிலிருந்து ஹரிஜன மாணவர்களுக்குப் பகல் உணவு கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று எத்தனை மனுக்கள் வந்துள்ளன? எந்த மனுவும் கவனிக்கப்படாததற்குக் காரணம் கூறமுடியுமா ? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Sir, midday meals are served to Harijan students only in schools run by the Harijan Welfare Department and in all the other schools, we are serving midday meals to students belonging to the Harijan community. With regard to the other information wanted by the hon. Member, I want separate notice."

SRI S. DHARMALINGAM :—" Is the Hon. Minister aware of the fact that a large number of schools though sanctioned have not been opened for want of buildings? Will the Government consider the desirability of taking up the construction of buildings under the Local Development Scheme or the National Extension Service? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" The main question is about midday meals. The hon. Member wants some other information. All right, if the Hon. Minister is prepared to answer, I have no objection."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" I shall consider the suggestion of the hon. Member."

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Extension of the period of operation of the Madras Indebted Agriculturists (Temporary Relief) Act, 1954.

* 148 *Q.*—SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether there is any proposal to extend the Madras Indebted Agriculturists (Temporary Relief) Act, 1954, beyond 31st December 1954; and

(*b*) whether the Government have received any representation from the representatives of Tamilnad Kisan Sabha for extending the said Act?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" (*a*) & (*b*) The period of operation of the Act already extends up to the 5th February 1955. Representations have been received from various bodies for further extension of this period and the matter is under the consideration of Government."

* 149 *Q.*—SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have received copies of the resolutions passed at the conferences of the peasants in the districts of Tanjore, Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli, Tirunelveli, etc., regarding the extension of the Madras Indebted Agriculturists (Temporary Relief) Act, 1954, for three more years; and

(*b*) what steps the Government propose to take on these resolutions?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" (*a*) Yes, Sir.

" (*b*) The matter is under the consideration of Government."

SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM :—" இந்தசபை ஒத்திவைக்கப்படுவதற்கு முன்பு இந்த மசோதா சபை முன் கொண்டுவரப்படுமா என்று அறிய விரும்புகிறேன்."

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" There is time till February 5th. Meanwhile, the Congress Legislature Party has appointed a Committee to go into the question. That will meet soon and after its meeting, I will be able to say something definite."

Time-limit for the repayment of short-term loans.

* 150 *Q.*—SRI K. P. GOPALAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have fixed any time-limit for the peasants to repay the short-term loans which were granted by the Government to them under the National Extension Service in Malabar; and

(*b*) if so, the time-limit to return the loans?

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THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" (*a*) Yes, Sir.

" (*b*) All short-term loans are ordinarily repayable within a period of five years."

Reorganization of Producers'-cum-*Consumers' Co-operative Societies in Malabar into multi-purpose societies.*

* 278 *Q*.—SRI P. K. GOPALAKRISHNAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have received any representation from the Producers'-*cum*-Consumers' Co-operative Societies in Malabar for their conversion into multi-purpose societies ; and

(*b*) if so, the action proposed to be taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" (*a*) Yes, Sir. Several Producers'-*cum*-Consumers' Co-operative Societies in Malabar have requested that they might be reorganized into multi-purpose societies on the basis of limited liability.

" (*b*) The Government examined the request in consultation with the Registrar of Co-operative Societies and found that it was not possible to comply with it."

* 279 *Q*.—SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have received any representation from the Producers'-*cum*-Consumers' Co-operative Societies in Malabar requesting that they may be changed into multi-purpose co-operative societies; and

(*b*) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" (*a*) & (*b*) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer furnished to Madras Legislative Assembly starred question No. 278 by Sri P. K. Gopalakrishnan, M.L.A., on the same subject."

SRI P. K. GOPALAKRISHNAN :—" Sir, there are 107 Producers'-*cum*-Consumers' Co-operative Societies in Malabar. They have a very large amount of share-capital and a large amount of accumulated reserves. If they are allowed to function as multi-purpose societies, they can function usefully now that rationing and procurement have been abolished. Therefore, will the Government reconsider their position and see that these societies are allowed to function as multi-purpose societies with limited liability and not unlimited liability."

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" The Government have examined this question in consultation with the Registrar of Co-operative Societies and they see that under section 4 of the Madras Co-operative Societies Act, it is not feasible to convert them into multi-purpose societies on the basis of limited liability. However, Government have accepted another recommendation of the Registrar that the

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exact type of societies into which the Producers'-*cum*-Consumers' Co-operative Societies should be converted should be decided with reference to the conditions now prevailing and steps are being taken to see that as far as possible, no society is compelled to go into liquidation.''

SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR :—" Are Government aware of the fact that a considerable amount is being spent to keep the societies going intact, though they have no function to discharge in the present circumstances and in view of this, will Government be pleased to hasten the procedure so that they may be converted soon into some suitable societies? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" The Government are looking into this question also."

DR. K. B. MENON :—" Are Government aware that the delay on the part of the Government in taking a decided attitude towards these societies is causing considerable financial and other losses to these societies and therefore, will Government hasten to take some decided steps with regard to these societies? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" I may tell the hon. Member that there is no avoidable delay on the part of the Government."

11-50 a.m. SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—" Inasmuch as the rule referred to by the Hon. the Minister does not prevent the formation of such societies but only says ' unless the Government otherwise direct ', may I know why the Government feel that direction otherwise is not necessary in this case? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" I would suggest to the hon. Member to put a separate question to the Hon. the Minister in charge of co-operation."

SRI P. K. GOPALAKRISHNAN :—" The answer given by the Hon. the Minister suggests that section 4 of the Co-operative Societies Act is standing in the way of registering these societies as multi-purpose societies with limited liability. Will the Government see that the Act is amended so as to suit this purpose? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" The Government will examine that aspect of the question also."

SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR :—" The Producer-*cum*-Consumers' Co-operative Societies are large in number and are a mighty organization so painfully built up in Malabar that the people of Malabar and the people of Madras should be proud of these. Now that rationing is gone, these societies are languishing and may soon perish. It is absolutely necessary that they should be kept alive. May I request the Hon. the Minister immediately to convene a conference of all interests—M.L.As., M.Ps., representatives of Government, representatives of the societies and others—to consider and decide how the future of the societies should be fashioned and patterned? "

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THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" I shall convey the suggestion to my hon. Colleague in charge of Co-operation."

SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR :—" Is it a fact that the delay in the reorganization of societies is due to the fact that they are under the management of the Civil Supplies Department and that the Government do not give the amount due to them, which is a considerable amount and therefore the present position continues? "

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" I would like to have notice."

Retrenchment of staff due to abolition of food control.

* 280 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(*a*) how many employees have been retrenched in the Madras Secretariat and also in the mufassal on account of the abolition of food control and the Civil Supplies Department;

(*b*) the approximate period of service put in by them;

(*c*) whether the Government have any scheme to absorb the retrenched personnel; and

(*d*) how many have so far been re-employed?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" (*a*) The Civil Supplies Department has not been totally abolished as presumed by the Member. Up to the end of September 1954, 114 employees were reverted to their parent departments and 215 persons were discharged from service from the Civil Supplies Department following the decontrol of rice. There has been no retrenchment in the Agriculture Department of the Secretariat.

" (*b*) From one month to nine years.

" (*c*) The question of absorbing the temporary employees of the Civil Supplies Department following the abolition of that Department, was considered by the Government as early as 1952 and for that purpose two competitive examinations were conducted by the Madras Public Service Commission in February and June 1952. Such of the candidates who came out successful in the examinations were allotted to regular Departments without prejudice to their continuance in the Civil Supplies Department so that they might revert to those Departments when their services were no longer required in the Civil Supplies Department. There is no other scheme before the Government at present.

" (*d*) Out of those discharged from service up to the 30th September 1954, 64 employees have so far been re-employed. The rest of the retrenched persons have been asked to register their names with the Employment Exchange."

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Retrenchment of staff due to abolition of food control.

* 281 *Q.*—SRI N. K. PALANISAMY : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state the number of Government servants discharged from service by reason of decontrol of food in this State in 1954?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer furnished to clause (*a*) of question No. 280 by Sri M. Narayana Kurup, M.L.A., on the same subject."

Stopping of Madras-Mangalore and Mangalore-Madras Express trains at Pattambi.

* 282 *Q.*—SRI K. KUNHI MOHAMMED SHAFEE : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether any memorandum was received by the Government from the public of Pattambi, Malabar district, requesting the Government to represent to the Union Government to stop Nos. 513 and 514, Madras-Mangalore and Mangalore-Madras Express trains at Pattambi Railway Station ; and

(*b*) if so, what action the Government have taken in the matter?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" (*a*) & (*b*) A memorandum on the subject was received from the President, Congress Committee, Pattambi, and the matter was taken up with the General Manager, Southern Railway.

The Southern Railway Administration stated that the request of the Congress Committee could not be complied with, as the traffic offering at the stations was predominantly short distance traffic which could be served by other trains and the stopping of Expresses at such stations would slow down fast trains and defeat the object of running fast trains. This was communicated to the petitioner."

[*Note.*—An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.]

II.—PRIVILEGE MOTION *RE* DISCLOSURE OF OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT ON THE QUESTION OF AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION TO THE GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE ALL-INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE WHILE DENYING IT TO THE HOUSE

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member, Mr. Narayana Kurup, has given notice of a Privilege Motion which reads as follows :—

'In view of the fact that in answering starred questions 594, 266 and 654 on 7th December 1954, it has been revealed that the opinion of this Government regarding constitutional amendments has been conveyed to the Central Government by the Hon. the Finance Minister and to the General Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee by the Hon. the Chief Minister allegedly in his private capacity, and which opinion the Government have refused to disclose to the members of the House on the ground of privileged communication, this House feels that a question of the privilege of this House is involved in non-disclosure of the contents of the communication to this House as well as in its disclosure to a third party ; so the House resolves to send the matter to the Committee of Privileges for consideration and report.'

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Now I shall read the questions and answers under reference, though the House might not have forgotten them. The question was (1) whether the Government were invited by the General Secretary, All-India Congress Committee or by the Central Government to give their opinion on amendments to the Constitution and the answer to it was : 'Yes'; Communications on the subject were received by the Chief Minister from the General Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee and from the Prime Minister of India.

"The next question was 'If so, whether any reply was given'. The answer was 'It will not be in the public interest to disclose the information as it is of a confidential nature.'

"The second question under reference was '(*a*) whether the State Government have received the proposals of the Union Government for amending the Constitution, and (*b*) if so, the Articles to be amended'. The answer was: '(*a*) A letter was received by the Chief Minister from the Prime Minister; and (*b*) it will not be in the public interest to disclose the information as it is of a confidential nature'. It will be seen that the Minister has refused to disclose the matter in public interest. I wish to inform the House that he is at perfect liberty to do so.

"Let me now tell the House what are all the things that cannot form the subject-matter of a privilege motion—

1. Disagreement with the ruling of the Speaker cannot be raised as a matter of privilege. This has not happened so far and I hope it will never happen. (Laughter.)

2. Alleged obstruction or disallowance of a question by the Speaker—that is, if the Speaker disallows a question, it cannot be raised as a matter of privilege.

3. Refusal on the part of a Minister to answer a question in public interest cannot be raised as a matter of privilege.

"Apart from these, I shall place before the House certain points for consideration in this connection. These occur in May's—

'A Minister of the Crown is not at liberty to read or quote from a despatch or any other State paper, not before the House, unless he is prepared to lay it upon the table. This restraint is similar to the rule of evidence in courts of law which prevents counsel from citing documents which have not been produced in evidence. The principle is so reasonable that it has not been contested and when objection has been made in time, it has been generally acquiesced in. It has also been admitted that a document which has been cited, ought to be laid upon the table of the House, if it can be done without injury to the public interest . . ."

The Minister here has said that in public interest he cannot disclose the correspondence. And it goes on :

'. . . A Minister who summarises a correspondence, but does not actually quote from it, is not bound to lay it upon the table. The rule for the laying of cited documents cannot be held to apply to private letters or memoranda.'

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Again, on the 10th August 1893, the Speaker of the House of Commons ruled that confidential documents or documents of a private nature, passing between the officers of a Department and the Department, cited in debate are not necessarily laid on the table of the House, especially if the Minister declares that they are of a confidential nature. Indeed, it is obvious that, as the House deals only with public documents in its proceedings, it could not thus incidentally require the production of papers which, if moved for separately, would be refused as beyond its jurisdiction.

"I have placed these points before the House and I shall take up the question to-morrow for a ruling."

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—"I want to say one thing. The answers read by you, Sir, were incomplete."

MR. SPEAKER :—"No. It is not incomplete. It is here. The hon. Member can have a copy of it and see. He may refer to it if he wants. It is quite complete."

12 noon. * SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—"The question depends upon the answer given to the main question as well as to the supplementaries. While giving answer to the starred question he said 'yes, a communication was sent to the Prime Minister'. He did not say at the first instance that he would refuse to answer. When I had put a supplementary, the Hon. Finance Minister replied that a communication was sent to the Prime Minister by him as representing the Government. He also said while answering to another supplementary that Sri Kamaraj Nadar, Chief Minister, had written to the Secretary, All-India Congress Committee in his personal capacity and that he was not aware of its contents. On my asking under what rule or authority the Hon. Finance Minister refused to disclose the contents of the reply sent to the Government of India while the Secretary, A.I.C.C., had been informed the Hon. Finance Minister replied that it would not be in the public interests to disclose the contents since the same was of a confidential nature. Therefore I request that the main answers as well as the answers to the supplementaries to questions 91 to 93 may kindly be circulated to all hon. Members. Then only they will have a clear idea of what had transpired in the House yesterday."

MR. SPEAKER :—"Whatever that might be, I must go through the proceedings. That is why I say I will take up this question to-morrow."

* SRI S. SWAYAMPRAKASAM :—"Mr. Speaker, you have been good enough to read several passages from May's Parliamentary Practice as to the method of answering questions and when questions of privilege are involved. We all understand that. But here the subject-matter involved is a special question of privilege

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wherein Government say that a communication which they have sent both to the Union Government as well as to the Secretary, All-India Congress Committee, a private body is one of confidential nature and as such would not be disclosed to the House for the sake of public interest. What I say is when the communication has been sent to a private body, why can't this House be apprised of it and how can that be a confidential document? We can understand confidential communications between the State Government and the Central Government. But Government cannot claim confidence when they had sent a communication to a private body, viz., the Secretary, All-India Congress Committee, and at the same time claim that the same is a confidential document which cannot be disclosed to the House. That is why I say a breach of privilege of this House has been committed."

MR. SPEAKER :—" We will take up the question to-morrow when I will explain to hon. Members when and how a breach of privilege of the House is said to have been committed."

SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM :—" I have also given notice of a privilege motion."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I will take it up to-morrow."

SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM :—" Because the present question of privilege would be taken up to-morrow, on that account I do not want that my privilege motion should be postponed."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I will take up the privilege motion of the hon. Member as soon as the present privilege motion given notice of by Sri M. Narayana Kurup is over.

" We shall take up the next item in the Agenda. The Hon. Minister for Finance will now reply. Before that let the Hon. Leader of the House move the motion under Rule 24 of the Assembly Rules."

III.—GOVERNMENT MOTION.

MOTION UNDER RULE 24 OF THE ASSEMBLY RULES.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Sir, I move—

' *That rule 24 of the Assembly Rules be suspended and the House do resolve to transact Government Business on Thursday, the 9th December* 1954 '.

It is because we would be taking up the consideration of the Assembly Rules to-day and it has been agreed amongst us, I mean the party leaders, that it should be continued to-morrow also. We shall have non-official business on Friday. Therefore we shall transact Government business to-morrow."

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MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

' That Rule 24 of the Assembly Rules be suspended and the House do resolve to transact Government Business on Thursday, the 9th December 1954.'

I think the party leaders have come to the agreed conclusion that we shall transact Government business to-morrow."

The motion was put and carried.

IV.—GOVERNMENT BILL.

THE MADRAS DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES BILL, 1954—*cont.*

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Mr. Speaker, I moved the motion for the reference of this Bill to the Select Committee yesterday because the leaders of various parties wanted that the Bill required scrutiny and as such, should be referred to a Select Committee. In accordance with their suggestion, I moved the motion for the reference of the Bill to a Select Committee. But now suddenly there has been a change in the attitude of the leaders. They as a matter of fact agreed to give the names of members for inclusion in the Select Committee by to-day. But I do not know what has happened since then? The Communist Party and the Dravidian Party are not willing to join the Select Committee. (An hon. Member : ' Even the Praja Socialist Party.') That only shows the attitude which the Opposition members are taking in respect of this Bill. The hon. Leader of the Opposition was stating that he was very much interested in the art of drama. I do not know when he developed this attitude to dramatic art and culture."

* SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR :—" On a point of order, Sir. Is the Hon. Minister entitled to say that he did know when the hon. Leader of the Opposition had developed a liking for dramatic art and thereby cast an insinuation on the hon. Leader of the Opposition and thereby imply that the hon. Leader of the Opposition had developed a liking for art and culture only recently? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" It is not an insinuation against the hon. Leader of the Opposition. The Hon. the Leader of the House has expressed only his personal opinion."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Apart from what you have said, Mr. Speaker, I know the hon. Leader of the Opposition much better than his own party men. Therefore, let not the hon. Member, Sri T. C. Narayanan Nambiar, take any objection to what I had said. I referred to it because of the attitude taken by the Leader of the Opposition towards the performances of dramas, pantomimes and dramatists and persons engaged in that profession. He wants to make political capital out of a certain situation. After agreeing to give the names of his party men to serve in the Select Committee, he has now withdrawn his stand. He now says that his party has decided not to serve on the Select Committee.

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With the great regard and respect which I always have for the hon. Leader of the Opposition, I wish he should have some consistency. Having agreed to the reference of the Bill to a Select Committee and having also agreed that he would give the names of two members from his party for serving in the Select Committee (he said this yesterday evening), he now says that his party has decided not to serve on the Select Committee. I could understand the hon. Leader of the Opposition saying that his party would not join the Select Committee if *after* listening to my speech, he had come to that conclusion. But I had not replied yesterday. I have begun to reply only *now*. But even before I began my reply, the hon. Leader of the Opposition has stated that his party will not join the Select Committee. The attitude he took yesterday has changed overnight. That is the real difficulty with which I am faced now. Had I known yesterday that the Opposition would take this sort of attitude, I would have taken my own decision whether to refer the Bill to a Select Committee or not. I would have taken my own independent decision without consulting the party leaders. The hon. Leader of the Opposition not only agreed to join the Select Committee yesterday but even said that he would give the names of two members of his party, who would join the Select Committee, by yesterday evening. After that, they said that they would give the names to-day morning. But now I find a change of attitude on their part. They have not listened to my reply *yet*. Had they listened to my speech and then changed their attitude of joining the Select Committee, I could see some reason in it. The hon. Leader of the Opposition might say: 'Well, we have listened to the reply of the Leader of the House. We are not satisfied with it. So we are not prepared to join the Select Committee'. But even before listening to me, the hon. Leader of the Opposition has changed his mind because, I think, he wants to make political capital out of the situation. As far as I am concerned, I am really placed in a false position because I have made my colleagues understand that I had discussed with party leaders and on their agreement, I was moving the motion for the reference of the Bill to a Select Committee. Of course, political parties are entitled to make political capital out of any situation. But the facts should be known not only to our party members and other party members but to the public also. They should know how the Opposition is changing their attitude with a political motive, after having entered into a gentleman's agreement that they would join the Select Committee. Therefore, I am entitled to argue and place the matter before one and all and show how the Opposition are not the real promoters of art and drama as they claim but that they want only to make political capital out of the situation to suit their own ends. I want all to remember that the Communist Party, whatever might happen to others, would exploit any situation to their own advantage. Therefore, I want to inform the 12-10 other party members not to get into a mess by joining hands with p.m. the Communist Party because when they find that it is not to their own advantage, they would drop them like hot potatoes at any time and at any situation as they have dropped me now. Having agreed

to a decision, they should not have gone back upon it. I feel I have been let down to a certain extent and I am certainly entitled to complian about the attitude taken by them. Only the hon. the Deputy Leader of the Opposition is here—the hon. the Leader of the Opposition has gone away on a more important job because he thinks that he has got more important business than attending the proceedings of this House—and I hope he will have to say something on this matter before I proceed further.''

* SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM :—'' கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, நேற்று தோழர் ராமமூர்த்தியும் சரி, நானும் சரி விவாதம் இரண்டு நாட்கள் நடைபெறவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டிருந்தோம். சர்க்காரே அந்த மசோதாவை ஒரு பொறுக்குக் கமிட்டிக்கு விடவேண்டுமென்று பிரேரேபித்திருப்பதை நாங்கள் எதிர்க்க முடியாது. ஏற்றுக் கொண்டோம். என்னுடன் கூட இருந்த சில அங்கத்தினர்களும், நண்பர் ஸ்ரீ சுயம்பிரகாசம் அவர்களும் அதை ஒப்புக்கொண்டார். அவர்களே அந்த மசோதாவைப் பொறுக்குக் கமிட்டிக்கு அனுப்பவேண்டுமென்று பிரேரேபித்ததின் காரணமாக நாங்கள் அதை எதிர்க்கவில்லையே தவிர அதை பொறுக்குக் கமிட்டிக்கு விட நாங்கள் சம்மதித்தோம் என்று சொல்வது சரியல்ல.''

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—'' Did not the hon. Member agree to give the names yesterday evening? ''

* SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM :—'' 'அந்த பொறுக்குக் கமிட்டிக்கு யார் யார் பெயர்களைக் கொடுக்கிறீர்கள் ?' என்று கனம் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்கள் கேட்டார்கள். ' அதை இப்பொழுது கொடுக்க முடியாது, காலையில் கொடுக்கிறோம் ' என்று தான் சொன்னோம். செலக்ட் கமிட்டிக்கு சம்மதித்து சர்க்காருடன் இணங்கி ஒத்துழைப்பதா இல்லையா என்பதை நாங்கள் அப்போது முடிவு செய்யாததின் காரணமாகத்தான் அப்படிச் சொன்னோமே தவிர, செலக்ட் கமிட்டிக்கு நாங்கள் இணங்கி எங்கள் கட்சி அங்கத்தினர்களின் பெயர்களை நாளைக்குக் கொடுக்கிறோம் என்று சொன்னதாக கனம் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்கள் நினைத்துக் கொண்டிருப்பார்களேயானால் அதற்கு நாங்கள் பொறுப்பாளி அல்ல.''

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—'' It was not as if the hon. Member was not prepared to give the names of his party members. He wanted to give the list at the time of my reply. Since the reply to the debate was postponed, he said he would give it this morning. As a matter of fact, the names were also discussed and it was suggested that the hon. Members Sri M. Kalyanasundram and Sri V. R. Krishna Ayyar should be in the Committee. Later on, they said that they would consider the matter further and give names. I wish we are a bit accurate in respect of the statements that we make. If the hon. Member is going back upon the agreement, there is nothing preventing him from doing so. It is merely a gentleman's agreement. But still I want to make it clear to hon. Members what had happened and how they have gone back upon the agreement reached yesterday.''

MR. SPEAKER :—'' I take it that the hon. Member Sri Kalyanasundram was not agreeable that the report of the Select Committee should be submitted on or before the 13th December.''

* SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM :—'' If the Hon. the Finance Minister feels that we are going back on our word, he is free to have that opinion. After consulting the other members of the party and

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the leaders of other parties, we decided that no useful purpose will be served by our joining such a Select Committee. That is why, Sir, we have come to this decision. With regard to the other points raised by the Hon. the Finance Minister, it is true we had some formal consultations but even then, it was said that the question of our giving the names will be considered this morning. When I said that, what I was having in my mind was that no useful purpose would be served.''

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—'' I never understood that the Deputy Leader of the Opposition and the leaders of the other parties had their own mental reservation when they said that they would give the names of members to-day. I am not concerned with it and I am not at all surprised over that. Now, I shall proceed to answer some of the points that have been raised.

'' Simply because I am meeting some of the points which have been raised on the floor of the House, hon. Members need not be under the impression that I have made up my mind on the subject. I have agreed that this Bill be referred to a Select Committee. As some matters have been raised and as those matters have been put forward as revealing the attitude which the Government have taken for the purpose of meeting a certain situation, it has become necessary for me to answer some of the points. Hon. Members need not be under the impression that because I am meeting those points, I have a closed mind in the matter and that I will not be prepared to consider any suggestions which may be made in the Select Committee for improving the Bill. With this preface I shall proceed.

'' The hon. the Leader of the Opposition said yesterday that this Bill aimed at stifling dramatic art and that the Government wanted to throw in the streets thousands of dramatists and others engaged in this profession. I may tell the hon. the Leader of the Opposition and the Deputy Leader of the Opposition who is present here that we are much more concerned with the development of dramatic art than they. We are much more concerned with the improvement of the status of the artists who are engaged in this very noble and ancient art. I may assure everybody concerned that the suggestion made by the hon. the Leader of the Opposition that this is an attempt by the Government to stifle dramatic art is, if I may say so, nothing but fantastic, and I may give this assurance on the floor of this House that we will do everything possible for the healthy development of this dramatic art so that it may serve the very useful purpose of educating the public and providing entertainment to them. At the same time, persons who are engaged in this noble art will also be sufficiently protected. Their interests will be looked after and they will be given recognition.

'' The hon. the Leader of the Opposition referred to an incident with reference to the dramatic festival, that is with reference to the selection of dramas for the dramatic festival which is now being held in Delhi. He wanted to insinuate and he wanted to suggest to those who are engaged in this profession that we wanted

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to neglect the dramatists and those who are engaged in that profession and that was why the festival took place without reference to them. Sir, it has, therefore, become necessary for me to inform this hon. House as to what actually happened with reference to this matter. This dramatic festival is being conducted by the Government of India and the Central Sangeet Natak Academy is responsible for this. They wanted that competitions should be held in the various parts of the country in various language dramas and that a selection should be made of the best of the dramas and the list should be sent to Delhi for the purpose of their making a final selection. In this connection there is an organization known as the Theatre Centre of India. This organization has not come into existence only for the time-being but it has been there for a sufficiently long time. I do, however, know that a branch of this Theatre Centre came into existence only very recently so far as Madras is concerned and many members who belong to this profession and who are also members of the Nataka Kazhakam are members of the Theatre Centre."

SRI M. PALANIYANDI :—" On a point of information, Sir, அந்தக் கமிட்டியில் நாடகக் கலையையே தொழிலாகக் கொண்டிருப்பவர்களும்கூட இருப்பதாக கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். அதிலிருக்கக்கூடியவர்கள் எல்லாம் வெறும் அமைச்சர்கள்தான் என்பதை கனம் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்கள் அறியமாட்டார்களா ? "

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" I do not know whether Sri T. K. Shanmugam belongs to that profession but I know definitely that he is a member of that. Apart from that I know the members of that organization. I also know the members who belong to the Nataka Kazhakam. It is not as if I am unaware of them. I move with them and I know all of them. Leaving aside all those things, the Theatre Centre has taken up the responsibility at that level. The branch of that Theatre Centre wanted to be in charge of the festival. Even then, I suggested that it will not be good for the Theatre Centre to take it up, and that the Regional Sangeetha Nataka Academy is a representative organization sponsored by the Government which should conduct it. But since at
12-20 p.m. the Central level it was decided that the Theatre Centre should organize this competition at the various centres wherever its branches functioned, as a compromise, I agreed that the Regional Centres should make the selection and send it on to the Central organization. That was the formula arrived at. Later on, there was a committee meeting. Leave alone the Theatre Centre. It was not as if the Theatre Centre was left completely in charge of it. I knew that that arrangement would create difficulties. That was why I sugested that there might be a separate committee. The Governor was elected the Chairman and I the Vice-Chairman of that Committee. There were also some other members on the Committee. It was a representative Committee, if I may say so. To that Committee we co-opted some actors who were members of the Nataka Kazhagam also. In its first meeting or even in the subsequent meeting, it was not made known to us that there was

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any objection to constitute that Committee for the purpose of conducting the competition and that the responsibility should be handed over to the Nataka Kazhagam. If an objection had been raised even at that stage, I would certainly have considered it. I am not mentioning this for the first time. I mentioned this soon after the controversy arose. If an objection had been raised then, I would certainly have considered it and it would not have been very difficult for us to hand over the entire responsibility to the Nataka Kazhagam. After all, if the Kazhagam was prepared to conduct the entire show, why should anybody else interfere with it? Therefore, in that context, we constituted a Committee with the Governor as its Chairman. Having constituted it and having asked it to function for a specific purpose, we could not go back from the position we had already taken and hand over the entire responsibility to the Nataka Kazhagam. In these circumstances, I want to assure hon. Members, all those persons who belong to the dramatic profession, and all those who belong to the Nataka Kazhagam that it was far from the mind of myself or anybody in the Government or even anybody connected with that Committee to slight the Nataka Kazhagam. We very well know the great service that is being rendered to this noble art by the Nataka Kazhagam. Therefore, it was not our intention to slight this Nataka Kazhagam at all. But in view of the development of the circumstances at that time, we could not go back from the position we had already taken and hand over the responsibility to the Nataka Kazhagam. That was the real position. Therefore, I hope and trust that this incident would be forgotten and that it would not be taken advanage of by political parties to suggest that the Government are taking an attitude whereby they want to slight all the artistes who are engaged in this dramatic profession and that they do not want to take notice of the Nataka Kazhagam of Madras at all. As a matter of fact, we have always considered the Nataka Kazhagam as representing the dramatic artistes and whenever representations have been made on behalf of that organization, as far as I am concerned, I have given them due consideration. I do not think that that will be denied by any member or any office-bearer of the Nataka Kazhagam. I have always given due consideration to their representations and I have met their points of view also in respect of many matters. Therefore, this incident should not be taken advantage of by anybody for the purpose of fomenting trouble between the Government and the dramatic artistes. I hope this explanation will be accepted by everybody—not only by those belonging to the Nataka Kazhagam but by the Members sitting here also—and I trust that nobody will try to utilize this situation for creating trouble not only for the Government but also for the Nataka Kazhagam. We have to work together if we want to promote this art. If anyone is interested in the promotion of this art, he should know that his object cannot be achieved by encouraging a sort of factious spirit within the Kazhagam or outside the Kazhagam, between the Kazhagam and the Government. The Government also have to take into consideration the persons who are actually engaged in this profession, for the purpose of the promotion of this art."

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* SRI P. JEEVANANDAM :—" On a point of order, Sir, குறிப்பாக நாடகக் கழகத்திற்கும், சர்க்கார் கலையை வளர்ப்பதற்காக எடுத்துக்கொள்ளப்படும் முயற்சிக்கும் இடையே சில தகராறுகள் இருந்து கொண்டிருப்பதாக கனம் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்கள் கூறினார்கள். நாடகக் கழகத்தைப் பொறுத்தவரையிலே எனக்கும் அவர்களுக்கும் நெருங்கிய தொடர்பு உண்டு."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" எனக்கும் அதற்குமேல் நெருங்கிய தொடர்புண்டு."

SRI P. JEEVANANDAM :—" உங்களுக்கு நெருங்கிய தொடர்பு இருக்கலாம். அதனால்தான் இச்சபையின் முன்பு இம்மாதிரியான ஒரு மசோதாவைக் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கிறீர்கள். அது தான் அவர்களுக்கும் உங்களுக்குமுள்ள நெருங்கிய தொடர்பு. இந்த மசோதாவைப் பார்க்கின்றபோது நாடகக் கழகத்திற்கும், கலைக்கும் அது எவ்வளவு மதிப்பு கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்பது நன்றாகத் தெரியும். நாடகக் கலைஞர்களிடத்திலிருநதும் தென்னிந்திய நடிகர் சங்கத்திலிருந்தும், நாடகக் கழகத்திலிருந்தும் கலைஞர்களை வரவேற்கும் குழுவில் ஒரு பிரதிநிதியைக்கூட நியமிக்கவில்லை என்பது சர்க்காருக்கு நன்றாகத் தெரியும். அப்படியென்றால் அவர்களைக் கலைஞர்களின் பிரதிநிதிகளாக சர்க்கார் கருதவில்லையா ? இந்தச் சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் மற்றொன்றைக் குறிப்பிட விரும்புகின்றேன். சில மாதங்களுக்கு முன்பு சோவியத் ரஷ்யாவிலிருந்து ஒரு கலா சாரக் குழுவினர் இங்கு வந்திருந்தனர். அதற்காக சர்க்கார் அமைத்த வரவேற்புக் கமிட்டியிலும் நாடகக் கலைஞர்கள்களுக்கு பிரதிநிதித்துவம் அளிக்கப்பட வில்லை. இப்போது வந்திருக்கக்கூடிய சீன காலாசாரக் குழுவினரை வரவேற்பதிலும் இவர்களை வரவேற்புக் கமிட்டியில் சேர்த்துக் கொள்ளவில்லை. இதைப்போன்று தியேட்டர்ஸ் சென்டர் பொறுக்கியெடுத்ததிலும் இவர்களுக்கு இடமில்லை. அப்படியென்றால் சர்க்காரின் அபிப்பிராயம்தான் என்னவென்று கேட்க விரும்புகிறேன். கலைஞர்களிடத்திலே இந்தப் பொறுப்பை கொடுத்து, அவர்களோடு சர்க்காரும் இணைந்து கலையை வளர்ப்பதை விட்டுவிட்டு, கனம் நிதி மந்திரியார் அவர்கள் இந்தச் சபையில் அதற்கு மாறாக விவாதிப்பது அவ்வளவு சரியல்ல என்று தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" How far it is a point of order is indicated by your silence, Sir. (Laughter.)

" I was coming to the other aspect concerning the visit of the Soviet Cultural Delegation and the impending visit of the Chinese Cultural Delegation. We are taking every step to see that the artistes coming from the various countries get an opportunity to mingle with the artistes of our country so that they may see and appreciate our art. But that is quite a different thing from making arrangements for their reception and their comfortable stay here. That is purely a function of the Government. It is at the Governmental level that this Delegation has been invited. Therefore, it is the responsibility of the Government to provide them with all the conveniences. It is not as if we are slighting the artistes in any way. On the other hand, this Committee is making every arrangement to see that every opportunity is provided for our artistes to mingle with the artistes coming from the various countries and to show them their own talents so that they may go back with a better appreciation of our artistes and art. But certain sections of the people who are not real artistes but who are persons wanting to take political advantage of the situation are, of course, a little bit chagrined about it. But we are not going

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to give them such an opportunity. They may try to mislead the people by saying that artistes have been neglected. But it will not hold water here. Nobody will be allowed to take political advantage of cultural delegations. Cultural delegation will be purely a cultural delegation. Politics will not be allowed to get into it. If steps are taken for that purpose, I know the hon. Members Sri Jeevanandam, Sri Ramamurthi and Sri Kalyanasundram will be aggrieved. But I am not concerned with what they think about it. I have to do my duty as one belonging to this State and to this Union. We have laid down a code with regard to cultural delegations and we have to observe it. I want to give an assurance on the floor of this House that it is not the intention of the Government to neglect any section of artistes whether they belong to the Nataka Kazhagam or any other organization. On the other hand, we are now taking every step possible at the Central level and the State level to encourage artistes and to give them sufficient inducement so that they may work for the promotion of this art. Therefore this is also another attempt to politically exploit the situation.''

* **Sri P. JEEVANANDAM :—" On a point of order, Sir,** சீன டெலி 12 30
கேஷன் வரப்போகிறது. அதை வரவேற்பதற்கு சர்க்கார்த்தரப்பில் ஒரு p.m.
வரவேற்புக்கமிட்டியை அமைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். 'கட்சி சார்பற்ற முறையில் அவர்களுக்கு எல்லா வசதிகளையும் செய்து கொடுப்பதற்காக நாட்டில் இருக்கக்கூடிய கலைஞர்கள் உட்பட சர்க்கார்த்தரப்பிலிருந்து இந்த வரவேற்பைத் திறமையாகச் செய்யத் தகுந்த வரவேற்புக்கமிட்டியை அமைத்திருக்கிறோம்' என்று நிதி அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் கூறினார்கள். அந்தக் கமிட்டி முழுவதையும் எடுத்துக் கொண்டால் எல்லாக் கட்சிகளையும் சேர்ந்த கலைஞர்கள் அதில் இருக்கிறார்களா என்று பார்க்கவேண்டும். கனம் நிதி அமைச்சர் கூறுவது மாதிரி காங்கிரஸ் கட்சியில் மாத்திரம் சிறந்த கலைஞர்களை, அல்லது நிதி அமைச்சர் யாரைக் கலைஞர்கள் என்று ஒப்புக் கொள்கிறார்களோ அதற்குத்தகுந்தமாதிரி அவர்களை சேர்த்துவிட்டு, சிறந்ததொரு கமிட்டியை அமைத்துவிட்டடேன் என்று சொல்வது சபையை **mislead** பண்ணுவதாகும் என்று கூற விரும்புகிறேன். கலைஞர்கள் எல்லாக் கட்சிகளிலும் இருக்கிறார்கள். கட்சிசார்பற்ற அந்தக் கமிட்டியில் சிறந்த கலைஞர்கள் இருக்கிறார்களா என்று கேட்கிறேன்? தயவு செய்து கமிட்டியின் அங்கத்தினர்கள் யார் யார் என்று படிக்கும்படி கேட்டுக்கொள்கின்றேன். சீன டெலிகேஷனை வரவேற்பதற்குப் போட்டிருக்கும் கமிட்டியிலுள்ள நபர்களைப்பார்த்தால் கலைக்கும் அந்தக் கமிட்டியிலுள்ளவர்களுக்கும் ஆகாயத்திற்கும் பாதாளத்திற்கும் எவ்வளவு தூரம் இருக்குமோ அவ்வளவு தூரம் இருக்கும்."

* The Hon. Sri C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" I agree that the Reception Committee does not consist of artistes. The members of the Reception Committee are not going to give any performance or entertainment. It is purely a hospitality committee constituted for the purpose of properly looking after visitors. This job must be left to that committee. None of the members of this Committee are going to participate in any of the dramatic performances, or dance or music recitals. So the absence of artistes in this committee is nothing surprising. It is for the purpose of avoiding politics, we have not included in the committee any politician. We thought that those who are not politicians will be in a better position to participate in the deliberations of the Committee which as

I said already has been formed to look after the visitors. Naturally, the hon. Member Sri Jeevanandam has a grievance and I am prepared to face that grievance.''

* **Sri P. JEEVANANDAM** :—'' எனக்கு மனதிற்குள்ளே **grievance** கிடையாது. கம்யூனிஸ்டுக் கட்சிக்கும் இதில் **grievance** கிடையாது. காங்கிரஸ்காரர்களைச் சேர்ந்தவர்கள் அத்தனைபேரும் அந்தக் கமிட்டியில் இருக்கிறார்கள். கமிட்டியைப்பார்த்தால் தெரியும். கலைஞர்கள் உண்மையிலேயே வருத்தம் தெரிவிக்கிறார்கள். இன்னும் வருத்தத்தொடு இருக்கிறார்கள். நடிகர் சங்கம், நாடகக் கழகங்கள் யாவும் அந்தக் கமிட்டியைக் குறைவாக மதிக்கிறார்கள். வரவேற்புக்கமிட்டியில் கலைஞர்களுக்கு இடம் கொடுத்தால் தான் அந்நாட்டு கலைஞர்களுடன் இந்நாட்டுக் கலைஞர்கள் நெருங்கிப் பழகுவதற்கு சந்தர்ப்பம் கிடைக்கும். இப்பொழுது நியமிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும் கமிட்டியால் கலைஞர்களுக்கு அவர்களுடன் பழகுவதற்கு போதிய சந்தர்ப்பம் கிடைக்காதென்றும், அந்தச் சந்தர்ப்பத்தை அரசியலார் கொடுக்கவில்லையென்றும் கலைஞர்கள் கருதுகிறார்கள்.''

The Hon. Sri C. SUBRAMANIAM :—'' I will be able to satisfy them. I will look after them and it is my job. The hon. Member Sri Jeevanandam need not teach me how to deal with them.''

* **Sri S. RAMALINGAM** :—'' 'சீன டெலிகேஷனுடைய குறைகளைக் கவனித்துக் கொள்வதற்கு எங்களுக்குத் தெரியும்; நாங்கள் கவனித்துக் கொள்கிறோம்' என்று கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் சொன்னார்கள். சபை அங்கத்தினர்களுக்கு நம் நாட்டு நடிகர்களுடைய குறைகளைப்பற்றி எடுத்துச் சொல்வதற்கு உரிமை உண்டா இல்லையா என்பதைத் தங்களிடமிருந்து அறிய விரும்புகிறேன்.''

Mr. SPEAKER :—'' மந்திரி அவர்கள் சொன்னதை நீங்கள் சரியாகப் புரிந்துகொள்ளவில்லையென்று நான் நினைக்கிறேன். சீன டெலிகேஷனுடைய குறைகளை சர்க்கார் கவனித்துக்கொள்வார்கள் என்று மந்திரி அவர்கள் சொன்னார். நீங்களும் அவர்களைக் கவனித்துக்கொள்வதாயிருந்தால் கவனித்துக்கொள்ளுங்கள்.''

* **Sri S. RAMALINGAM** :—'' வருகிறவர்களுடைய குறைகளைப் பற்றி ஸ்ரீ ஜீவானந்தம் சொல்லவில்லை. வரவேற்புக்கமிட்டியில் தமிழ் நாட்டிலிருக்கக்கூடிய கலைஞர்கள் சேர்த்துக்கொள்ளபடவில்லை என்று அவர்கள் குறைக்கூறுகிறார்கள்; ஆகையால், அவர்களைச் சேர்த்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்று சொன்னார்கள். அப்படி எடுத்துச் சொல்வதற்கு எங்களுக்கும் உரிமை உண்டு என்று சொல்லிக்கொள்ள ஆசைப்படுகிறேன்.''

The Hon. Sri C. SUBRAMANIAM :—'' **Sir, I am not in the habit of repeating what another man has said. Still, I am tempted to repeat the proverb which was quoted here, viz., ' ஆடு நனைகிறதே என்று ஓநாய் குந்தி அழுகிறது.''**

Dr. K. B. MENON :—'' Sir, I would like to know whether the discussion that is going on has any reference to the Bill on the anvil.''

Sri P. K. GOPALAKRISHNAN :—'' The Hon. Minister has given a very interesting proverb. May I know the meaning of it? ''

* **The Hon. Sri C. SUBRAMANIAM** :—'' Sir, even with regard to the reception to the Soviet Cultural Delegation or the Chinese Cultural Delegation, it is not our intention to slight any of the artistes or any of the associations of artistes. Our intention is

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to see that it is purely a cultural delegation and is not exploited for any political purpose. If we take any step in that direction, it should not be taken by anybody that we are trying to neglect anybody and that we do not have regard for them. Apart from that, now that the question has been brought to the forefront, they want to attribute an attitude of indifference on our part to many artistes. It is said that for this purpose only, viz., to neglect the artistes, this Bill has been brought forward. Anyway, that is the charge which the hon. Leader of the Opposition attempted to make. I may assure hon. Members that it is not our attitude. We are very much concerned with the artistes and also raising their status. We are also interested in the promotion of art as such. That is why I wish to assure this honourable House even at the outset that it is not our intention to neglect the artistes. It is not for that purpose that we have brought forward this Bill.

" Sir, several arguments have been adduced saying : ' There is the Act of 1876. Why don't you retain it? If you want to amend it suitably and if you want to provide for appeal, you can do that by retaining that Act itself and amending it suitably. It will be much better to have that Act than bring forward the present Bill.' I knew that such an attitude would be taken. With great respect to the hon. Members on the other side of the House, I appeal to them to scrutinise this Bill from a lawyer's point of view and find out whether we have liberalised the provisions already existing or have placed greater restrictions. On the face of it, it may of course appear that with reference to ' objectionable performances ' the 1876 Act contains only three sub-clauses whereas the present Bill that is before the House contains seven clauses. If we take the number of the clauses, it may be argued that there are four more restrictions in the present Bill than in the original Act. With great respect to the hon. Members on the other side, I wish to point out to them that under the 1876 Act anything can be brought under it. Any performance can be prohibited. I will explain the position a little further so that hon. Members may be able to understand the real position. We do not want some of its clauses to stand as they are. For instance, the old Act included performances of a ' scandalous and defamatory nature.' If it was defamatory even against one individual, it was enough and the Government can prohibit the performance. Then, anything can be considered as ' scandalous ' by the Government. Such a sweeping provision was found in the old Act. But, still it is argued that the old Act with such a provision was much better. I am unable to understand how it is better. Again, there is another most obnoxious provision in the old Act which we did not like and against which we ourselves had fought in the past. By using this provision, many of the dramas to which reference was made by Sri Jeevanandam, were prohibited in the past. This is the provision, Sir; ' likely to excite feelings of disaffection against the Government established by law.' No violence need be involved, no offence need be involved. If it is likely to promote feelings of disaffection against the Government, it will be enough to prohibit any performance. Such being the

case, can the hon. Members seriously say that the old Act was much better than the Bill that is now under consideration? We have removed those clauses from the present Bill. The Government is to-day running on a party system. We belong to a certain party and the Opposition members belong to certain other parties. As far as we are concerned, we are prepared to face any charge, let it be in a drama, cinema or a platform. We know we are liable to be opposed and we are bound to be opposed. We have not retained those provisions in the old Act under which anything can be prohibited. Hon. Members, I suppose, know that our own High Court has held that bringing into disrepute a police constable, is sedition. If an attempt is made to bring a police constable into disrepute in any performance, the Government can very well prohibit it because, under the old Act it amounts to exciting feelings of disaffection against the Government inasmuch as the police constable is a very important limb of the Government. Do the hon. Members want this provision to stand? I want to ask, 'Are they serious when they say that the old Act is much better?' I am sure the present Bill will not operate against the dramatic art. I respectfully submit that if only hon. Members take care to go through the provisions of the existing Act and the Bill that is before the House, they will really understand what an improvement the present Bill is on the old Act. We have liberalised the provisions as far as objectionable dramatic and other performances are concerned."

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—" But the changes now made are much wider, Sir."

12–40 p.m. * THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" The words used in the old Act are 'likely to deprave and corrupt persons present at the performance.' Sir, anything can be said to deprave the mind of the people, anything can be said to corrupt the mind of the people. I can bring in anything under the Act of 1876 and say I am entitled to prohibit it. When I scrutinised the old Act I said: 'No, this should not be allowed to stand. It should be replaced by some other more reasonable Act.' Hon. Members said: 'When the other States have not amended the old Act why should this Government alone amend this Act and bring in a new Act.' 'Why don't you also continue the old Act as they do.' When I scrutinised the provisions of the present law, I thought, that we had to revise it. Then the question arose as to which should be made objectionable and which should not be made objectionable. This is a matter altogether different from saying that the present Act need not be revised. I am therefore unable to agree with them that we should retain the present Act amending it only to the extent necessary, namely, providing for appeal. If only we wanted more power we could have retained the present Act itself. If we want to ban dramas conducted by any political party like the Communist party or any other party, the present Act would be more than enough. I could have satisfied people saying that the Government are not touching the provisions of the present Act but only providing for appeal. But

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Government do not want to do that. I say the provisions in the present law are obnoxious and we wanted to change them. Instead of saying : ' Let us look into the definitions of ' objectionable matter ' and other matters and see whether changes are necessary in those definitions ', to say that : ' No, no, Government should have amended the present Act only providing for appeal and not bringing in a fresh Bill ', is, I should respectfully suggest, not doing justice in any event. It is no good opposing anything just for the sake of opposition. When anything is brought before the House it is easy to suggest that the other thing would be much better than the proposition actually before the House. That is why I advisedly used the words, ' if the Bill is scrutinised from a lawyer's point of view '. I know the hon. the Leader of the Opposition would pun upon the word ' lawyer ' because I happened to be a lawyer.' I may say, Sir, even lawyers can be good men and non-lawyers bad men. But that is a different matter altogether. But, as far as I am concerned, I have absolutely no doubt that the provisions of the present Act should not be allowed to stand as they are, any longer. We have to amend them. That is the attempt that we are making by bringing in this Bill.

" Let me now refer to the various provisions contained in the Bill itself. Let us see whether we can take objection to anything contained in the Bill. In sub-clause (i) of clause 2 we have used the words ' incite or encourage any person to resort to violence or sabotage '. It is not merely disaffection, saying this man is not behaving properly, this Minister is not behaving properly and all that. This has been removed in the present Bill as far as the Government are concerned. If violence or sabotage is preached through the performance of a drama, we say it is objectionable and nobody can take objection to it. No one who wants to be law-abiding, who wants that democratic methods of changing the Government should be established, would object to it. Also, Sir, I do not think that any person who wants to have orderly Government in this country and in this State, any person who wants to have democratic principles established here in this country and in the State, and any person who says that the votes of the people and the ballot box shall decide the fate of the Government and who is wedded to that principle, will object to the provisions in this Bill regarding the preaching of violence and sabotage.

" Then, Sir, in sub-clause (ii) of clause 2 we say : ' incite or encourage any person to commit murder, sabotage or any offence involving violence; or '. This is not with reference to the Government, but society as a whole. In respect of the society as a whole if there should be incitement or encouragement to commit murder, sabotage, and offences involving violence, do hon. Members want that to be preached through the performance? For the purpose of promotion of art, is it necessary to preach violence or encourage people to commit murder, sabotage or offences involving violence?

" Then in sub-clause (iii) we say : ' incite or encourage any person to interfere with the supply and distribution of food or other essential commodities or with essential services '. Sir, it was

said : ' Suppose I go and preach to the tenants to ask for more share from the landlords or I go to the labourers and ask them to demand a little more wages from the managers. Then will all these have come under this sub-clause '. Absolutely not. It has nothing to do with these things. That is why we have purposely put ' supply and distribution of food and other essential commodities '. It does not concern with the production stage. During critical times, we had to ration very essential articles. We have to supply drinking water through pipes to about 14 lakhs of people in Madras. Suppose a person incites people saying : ' It is our duty to go and see that these pipes are broken and the supply of water is obstructed ', can we allow such a thing? So also with reference to essential supplies. That is the intention of the Government in having the clause. As far as I am concerned, I am prepared to consider any suggestion that might be made with reference to this sub-clause. After all this is not very important. This is a matter which can be considered in the Select Committee. The Select Committee can either change the sub-clause or drop it. Let us first examine the various aspects of this question and if we come to the conclusion that this is unnecessary as far as dramatic performances are concerned I am quite prepared to consider the suggestion. But let us first sit together and consider the matter.

" Then, Sir, sub-clause (iv) says :

' seduce any member of any of the armed forces of the Union or of the police forces from his allegiance or his duty, or prejudice the recruiting of persons to serve in any such force or prejudice the discipline of any such force.'

This has reference to armed forces as far as the entire Union is concerned with reference to foreign countries and the Police service with reference to internal security. We have taken authority only to a certain extent. There are other countries where there is only Police rule and nothing else. That is a different matter. We are not concerned with them now. Even in the most democratic countries, we have to deal with unruly elements and anti-social activities. We have to have a strong and uncorruptible police force who will stand loyally. If an attempt is made through a dramatic performance under the guise of promotion of the dramatic art, to foment discontent among them and wean them away from their path of loyalty should that be allowed? Of course it is possible for a party to say : ' No, no. We are a political party and we should be allowed to indulge in all these things '. Unless we all take that attitude, I am sure hon. Members of this House will give their support to the Government in passing such a measure, and agree with me that art should not be prostituted for purposes of fomenting trouble in the armed forces and the police services.

" I will deal with sub-clauses (v) and (vi) at the end. I will take up sub-clause (vii). It says : ' is grossly indecent, or is scurrilous or obscene or intended for blackmail; ' I want to ask hon. Members : ' Should you allow under the guise of dramatic art,

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blackmailing and should we allow scurrilous or obscent things to be said on the stage. These are there already in the Criminal Procedure Code. Should hon. Members think that opportunities to do these things should be given under the guise of promoting dramatic art, I am not able to agree with them.

"Regarding sub-clauses (v) and (vi), certain objections were taken to these clauses and it was said that these are a little bit wide and would restrict honest and *bona fide* expression of opinion, with a view to reform society so that the people might become better educated and enabled to realize the truth, so to say. It was said that even these *bona fide* case could be brought under this Act. I agree that these clauses as they stand are a little bit wide. They may have to be circumscribed to a certain extent. But, in this connection, I want to make a distinction between *bona fide* expression of opinion and the other side of it. It has been contended that people are entitled to have freedom to say that they do not believe in religion, and they have freedom to preach atheism. There is perfect and fullest freedom to do all these and say religion is opium to people. But for this purpose is it necessary to slander anybody? The Ramayana might be a mere story. It might be a mere fiction. Whether the Ramayana is a mere story or something else or whether Rama is God or only a mere human being and such other things, in regard to these people are at perfect liberty to propagate their views. To say that Rama is only a human being, is it necessary for that purpose, to slander Sita, Rama or anybody else? Sita and Rama are held in high esteem by a large section of the people of our country. Sita is supposed to be as far as we are concerned—leave aside what the people in the North have said about Rama and Sita and the high esteem in which they are held by people in North India—the model of chastity. Should we slander them for the purpose of merely establishing that they are merely human beings and the Ramayana is a mere story?

"Therefore, honest criticism is quite different from slander. 12-50 p.m.
I was told—of course for hon. Members sitting on the other side of the House it will be very interest to hear it—by a prominent man who happened to visit Soviet Russia that even though they do not believe in God and do not encourage people to believe in God, they do not like slandering God. So, slandering is quite different from honest expression of opinion and propagating it also. If we keep this in mind and if we stick to this formula, I have absolutely no doubt that no law can prevent it. Not only now but even past history shows that different ideologies have been preached. It also shows that even directly contradicting ideologies have been preached and have been accepted by certain sections of the people and opposed by certain other sections of the people. It is not necessary for the purpose of establishing the greatness of God or the greatness of Rama, for the Government to take action and the law to come in for their protection. But the feelings of the people are important. Here it is not as if the greatness of Rama will go down by preaching. If he is a true God and is great, he does not become

a lesser God simply because there is a drama or some lecture about 'The Ramayana' defaming Rama. But the question involved here is the feeling of the people. Here is a large section of the people who honestly believe that Rama is something whom we can worship and Sita is something whom we can place before womanhood as an ideal. If that is so, we should not by slandering Rama and Sita, injure their feelings, and that is the only request I want to make to hon. Members. I have absolutely no objection to any propaganda being carried on that 'The Ramayana' is merely a story, it is a fiction and it is an imagination of Kamban even though he was not instigated by any Brahmin to write it. But it is necessary not to hurt human feelings by slandering Rama and Sita, whom they are holding in high esteem. I allow others to hold different opinions and propagate them privately. If we want to have self-respect, we do not get it by slandering our ancestors or by slandering our great literature. Certainly, we are not going to be more respected by that. On the other hand, we are only degrading ourselves. Go to any country, any self-respecting country, wherein there is real freedom. They have a feeling of joy in and a habit of glorifying the past—their ancient literature, etc. Therefore, we also should have due respect and **due regard for** our ancestors. We may not agree with what is stated there but we should have respect and due regard for our great literature. Unless we develop that attitude, we cannot command real respect. If only we approach this question in this manner, there is absolutely no difficulty about it. Unfortunately, certain people think that opinions can be expressed only by slandering other people and hurting their feelings. By that, we are not going to achieve anything. On the other hand, we would only be hardening the attitude of the other people. Now, I would appeal to the hon. Members and also the public who are so much agitated over this matter to approach it in this attitude. If they do it, I am absolutely certain that there would not be any necessity for any conflict arising between the various sections of the people."

***Sri T. SHANMUGAM :—" On a point of order, Sir,** சீதையை கடவுளாக பாவிக்கவில்லை என்று சொல்லுகிறவர்கள் மிகவும் கீழ்த்தரமாக பேசுகிறார்கள் என்று சொல்வது சரியல்ல. இன்னும் கீமாயணம் போய் பார்க்கிரவர்கள் ராமனும் சீதையும் கடவுள்கள் அல்ல என்று சொல்கிற வர்கள்தான். ராமனும் சீதையும் கடவுள்கள் என்று சொல்லுகிறவர்கள் இதைப் பார்ப்பது கிடையாது. அப்படி இருக்கும்போது இதற்கு ஆக்ஷேபணை என்ன இருக்கிறது? ராஜாஜிகூட சொல்கிறார், ராமனை அரசகுமாரன் என்று . . ."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" I think, it is not at all a point of order."

MR. SPEAKER :—" It is not a point of order."

SRI T. SHANMUGAM :—" இது **point of order** இல்லையா? அப்படீன்னு விட்டுடுங்க . . ." **(Laughter.)**

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Is it just like saying 'After all, nobody is compelled to purchase any paper. Let anybody write any obscene or defamatory thing. Why should we go

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and read it? ' But these are public performances to which anybody is invited to attend. After all, we are only prohibiting certain public performances and not private performances. Anybody can stage dramas and arrange dance parties in private and nobody can prevent them. But if they become public performances, a certain amount of decency and restraint has got to be observed. Here, we are only referring to public performances and not private performances. If the hon. Member Sri Shanmugam thinks that he will be ennobled by seeing such a drama of his choice, it is open to him to invite all the artistes to his house and witness it. He is entitled to do that and to hold his own opinion. I know he wanted to put things in a humorous way and that was why he interrupted me. Therefore, if all these things are taken into consideration, I have absolutely no doubt that nobody will, in any way, be hurt and there would not be any necessity for this controversy. I am prepared to consider any suggestion for the purpose of re-drafting sub-clauses (v) and (vi) of clause 2 of this Bill. Only slandering and the intentional hurting of the feeling of others are taken into consideration and not every dramatic performance wherein some opinion is expressed which may hurt somebody. It was only for that purpose, I agreed to the Bill being referred to the Select Committee so that we might sit together and try to evolve a certain formula for the purpose. If the Hon. Members sitting on the other side say that they would not cooperate, that certainly means something else. It may mean that they do not want to better this Bill but want to gain political advantage over this Bill. This is a different thing altogether and, as far as I am concerned, I am not going to allow any opportunity for them to make political capital out of this.

" Sir, the original Act of 1876 has been there for the past nearly 80 years. Of course, during the British regime, they were taking very severe action against ' sedition '. After Independence, there are not many such cases. In my view, if we want to give publicity to any insignificant thing, we must prohibit it by saying that it should not be seen, and then we see that it gets the greatest publicity. Therefore, I feel that we should not ban a certain thing unless it is absolutely necessary and it becomes essential for the purpose of maintaining law and order and preventing a breach of the peace. It should be allowed and the people will decide themselves what is truth and what is not truth. Even if the performance or literature which is objectionable is seen by the people, they will know the truth ultimately. Therefore, I am not at all concerned, bothered or troubled in my mind with regard to these various dramas and various lectures. But then, Sir, there is the question that these dramas should not lead to breach of peace. It is not as if only one party is involved in this affair. There are others also who are concerned and we will have to see 1 p.m. that ' slandering of anybody ' is kept within certain limits. If this is observed, it is not necessary for the Government to come into the picture. When conflicts arise between sections of the people, certainly it is the duty of the Government to see that those

conflicts are resolved and that order is maintained for the benefit of those who commit breach of peace and also for the benefit of those who do not commit breach of peace. That is the justification, Sir, for this Bill. I am sure that all right-thinking hon. Members will agree that some regulation is necessary even with regard to public dramatic performances so that conflicts between various sections of the people do not arise. It is only from that point of view that we have brought forward this Bill. I am prepared further to scrutinize the provisions of the Bill to decide what is the absolute minimum control that is necessary for the purpose of meeting this situation and not with a view to stifle art or thrown thousands of people into the streets as they would like to put it for their own purpose. That is not at all the intention of the Government and I am prepared to consider all reasonable suggestions for bettering this Bill.

"With regard to the criticisms levelled against clauses 3, 5 and 6, I wish to submit that these clauses relate to procedural matters. They relate to the action to be taken once a public dramatic performance is found to be objectionable as defined under clause 2. The ultimate authority to decide whether a public dramatic performance is objectionable or not should be an independent judicial body. But subject to that, a certain situation may arise when it may not be possible to refer the matter to a judicial body and when interim action will have to be taken by the Executive authority. For taking such action, there should be provisions embodied in the Bill, and for this purpose minimum provisions have been made in the Bill. I am prepared to consider any suggestion which may be made for the purpose of making any alteration in the procedure which is laid down in clauses 3 to 15.

"I do not know why certain sections of the hon. Members should non-co-operate even before knowing the attitude of the Government. Even now it is not too late. I would appeal to the hon. Members belonging to the various sections of the House who have made up their minds not to co-operate with me even before knowing the attitude of the Government, to change their minds now. After all we are all interested in the healthy promotion of art which would truly serve the purpose of the society as a whole. If that is the purpose hon. Members have in mind, and that is the purpose for which they want to work, I would appeal to them to change their mind even now and co-operate with the Government to see how best the provisions in this Bill can be changed so that every section of the people may be satisfied. People should not think that unnecessary fetters are being imposed on the expression of opinion and that is not our object—I want to assure hon. Members and also the public—as far as this Bill is concerned. Thank you Sir."

* Dr. K. B. MENON :—"I would like to explain the position of my Party with regard to the alleged grievance made by the Hon. Minister for Finance. I must agree that there was a tacit

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acceptance by us to refer the Bill to a Select Committee when we gave the names of Members of my Party to serve in the Select Committee. A willing tacit acceptance is just as good as a word given and we are not going back on it and we shall not let down any one, let alone the Hon. Minister for Finance. As regards the date by which the Select Committee should submit its report to the Legislative Assembly . . .''

MR. SPEAKER :—'' The hon. Member wants that the date should be changed? ''

* DR. K. B. MENON :—'' There was no formal negotiation or consultation about either referring the Bill to a Select Committee or about the date by which the Select Committee should submit its report to the Assembly. It may not always be possible or convenient to consult all Party Leaders. I accepted the situation and suggested names of Members belonging to my Party to be nominated as Members of the Select Committee.''

MR. SPEAKER :—'' What about the date by which the Select Committee should submit its report to the Assembly? ''

* DR. K. B. MENON :—'' When a demand of that kind is made by the Government, my Party will try to accommodate them and I shall leave the fixation of date by negotiation.''

*SRI S. SWAYAMPRAKASAM :—'' கனம் அவைத்தலைவர் அவர்களே, கனம் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்கள் பேசிய காலத்தில் ' கட்சித் தலைவர்கள் எல்லாம் கூட முதலில் இந்த மசோதாவை பொறுக்குக் கமிட்டிக்கு அனுப்ப ஒத்துக்கொண்டார்கள் ; ஆனால் பிறகு அப்படி ஒத்துக் கொள்ளாதது போல கட்சியின் பிரசாரத்தை அடிப்படையாகக்கொண்டு, சொன்ன வாக்கிலிருந்து பின்வாங்கி விட்டார்கள். இப்படி சட்டசபைக்குள் முன்னொன்று சொல்லி பின்னொன்று சொல்வதும், ஒத்துழையாமைக் கொள்கையை அனுசரிப்பதும் நல்லது அல்ல; என்று ' அவர் சொல்லிவிட்டார். முதலிலே அவருக்கும் அவரது கட்சிக்காரர்களுக்கும் நான் சொல்லிக்கொள்ள விரும்புவது, ஒத்துழையாமை பயிற்சியில் நாங்கள் என்றைக்கும் ஈடுபட்டதில்லை என்பது தான். ஒத்துழையாமை இயக்கத்தில் அவர்கள் ஈடுபட்டகாலத்தில் கூட நாங்கள் அதில் ஈடுபட்டவர்கள் அல்ல. ஆகவே தான் நாங்கள் செலக்ட் கமிட்டிக்கு முதலிலே ஒத்துக்கொண்டு பின்னால் ஒத்துழைக்க மறுக்கிறோம் என்று அவர்கள் சொல்வதானது முற்றிலும் சரியானது அல்ல என்று சபையினருக்குச் சொல்லிவிட விரும்புகிறேன்.

'' என்ன நடந்தது என்றால், இந்தச் சட்டமானது மிக மிக முக்கியமானது, ஆகவே அதிக அங்கத்தினர்கள் இதைப்பற்றி பேச விரும்புகிறார்கள், இரண்டு நாட்களாவது இதைப்பற்றி விவாதிக்க நேரம் ஒதுக்க வேண்டுமென்று நாங்கள் கேட்டோம். அந்தச் சமயத்தில் அவர்கள் ' இப்பொழுது ஒரு நாள் போதும். இந்த மசோதாவானது பொறுக்குக் கமிட்டிக்கு அனுப்பப்படுவதால் பின்னரும் இதைப்பற்றி விவாதித்துக் கொள்ளலா' மென்று சொன்னார்கள். நாங்கள் சரி என்று சொல்லி வந்தோம். வேறு எதுவுமே பேசவில்லை. அதைக்கொண்டு பொறுக்குச் கமிட்டிக்கு நாங்கள் ஒத்துக்கொண்டுவிட்டதாகச் சொல்வது சரியல்ல. **Silence means consent** என்று ஆங்கிலத்திலே சொல்வார்களே, அதைப் போல கனம் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்கள் இதைப் பொறுக்குக் கமிட்டிக்கு அனுப்பப்போகிறோம் என்று சொன்னபோது அதை எதிர்க்காமலும், ஆதரிக்காமலும் மௌனமாக இருந்ததைக்கொண்டு நாங்கள் அதற்குச் சம்மதித்துவிட்டோம் என்ற குற்றத்தை எங்கள் பேரில் சுமத்தினால் அதை நாங்கள் ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளத்தான்வேண்டும்.

[Sri S. Swayamprakasam] [8th December 1954

" கனம் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்கள் பேசியபோது தன்னுடைய முடிவுரைக்கு முன்னரையே எதிர்க்கட்சிக்காரர்கள் பொறுக்குக் கமிட்டியில் ஒத்துழைப்பது இல்லையென்று முடிவு செய்தது ரொம்பவும் வருந்தத்தக்கது, அவர்கள் தங்கள் உள்ளத்திலே ஒன்றை வைத்துக்கொண்டு வெளியே ஒப்புக்கு பொறுக்குக் கமிட்டிக்குச் சம்மதம் தெரிவித்தது போலப் பேசியது தவறு என்பதாக வெல்லாம் குறிப்பிட்டார். ஆனால் அவரது முகவுரையைக் கேட்டவுடனேயே எங்களுக்கு அவர் தன்னுடைய முடிவுரையில் என்ன சொல்வார் என்பதை உணர முடியும். அத்தோடு அவர் தன்னுடைய முகவுரையிலேயே ஒரு கருத்தைச் சொன்னார்கள். ஆனால் அதே கருத்துக்கு மாறான முறையில் காரணம் சட்டத்தில் காட்டினார்கள். 1876-ம் வருஷச் சட்டத்திலே அப்பீலுக்கு வழியே கிடையாது. ஆகவே அப்பீலுக்கு வழி இருக்கும் முறையில் இந்தச் மசோதாவைக்கொண்டு வருகிறோம் என்று சொன்னார்கள். பிறகு சேலத்திலே ஒரு கேஸ் நடந்தது. அந்தக் கேஸ் ஹைக்கோர்ட்டுக்குப் போனது. அப்பொது சர்க்காரின் சட்ட நிபுணர்களெல்லாம் தங்களுக்கு அந்தக் கேஸ் வெற்றிபெறாது, சட்டத்தில் சில குறைபாடுகள் இருக்கின்றன என்று சொன்னதன் காரணமாக அந்தக் கேஸையே வாபஸ் பெறக்கூடிய நிலைமை ஏற்பட்டுவிட்டது. ஆகவே தான் இந்தச் மசோதாவைக்கொண்டு வருகிறோம் என்றும் சொன்னார்கள். சேலம் கேஸ் என்னவென்றும் சொல்லவில்லை. அந்தக் கேஸை நடத்துகின்ற காலத்தில் எந்தவகையான சிரமம் உண்மையில் ஏற்பட்டது? சர்க்கார் சட்ட நிபுணர்கள் உண்மையில் என்ன சொன்னார்கள் என்றெல்லாம் சொல்லவேயில்லை. இதிலிருந்தெல்லாம் அவர் முகவுரையில் சொன்ன காரணம் வேறு, உள்ளத்திலே அவர்கள் கொண்டிருக்கிற காரணம் வேறு என்பது நன்றாக யாருக்கும் தெரியும், அதோடு இவ்வளவு அவசரமாக அவர்கள் இதைக் கொண்டுவர வேண்டிய காரணமும் என்ன என்றுதான் எங்களுக்கும் தெரியவில்லை. அவர்களும் அதைச் சொல்லாமல் பொறுக்குக் கமிட்டி அமைத்தாலும் கூட அதை தனது யாதாஸ்தை 1954-ம் வருஷம் டிசம்பர் மாதம் 13-ந்தேதிக்குள் சமர்ப்பிக்கவேண்டுமென்றும் சொல்கிறார்கள். அரசாங்கத்திற்கு எப்பொழுதும் சட்டம் இயற்றக் கூடிய உரிமை இருக்கிறது. அந்த உரிமை இருக்கக்கூடாது என்பது எங்கள் எண்ணமில்லை. ஆனால் அப்படிச் சட்டம் இயற்றிக் கொள்ளுகின்ற காலத்தில் இப்படி அவசரமாக ஏன் கொண்டுவர வேண்டுமென்பதே கேள்வி.

" சர்க்கார் இப்பொழுது கொண்டுவர இருக்கிற மசோதாவில் 2-வது ஷரத்தில் 6-வது பிரிவில் ' outrage the religious feelings of any class of citizens of India by insulting the religion or the religious beliefs of the class ' என்று சொல்லப்பட்டிருக்கிறதாவது மிகவும் பயங்கரமானதொரு விஷயமாகும். எது மதம், எது மதக்கொள்கை என்பது திட்டவட்டமாக வரையறை செய்யப்படாதவாறு பல பல ஆண்டுகளாக வாத விவாதங்கள் நடந்து வந்துகொண்டே யிருக்கின்றன. இதில் யாரும் முடிவுகாணவில்லை. முடிவு காணக்கூடிய விஷயமும் அல்ல இது.

" இதற்கு நான் இப்பொழுது இரண்டு உதாரணங்கள் கொடுக்கப்போகிறேன். பலகாலமாக நம் நாட்டிலே நந்தனார் நாடகம் நடிக்கப்பட்டு வருகிறது. அதிலே ' மாடு தின்னும் புலேயா, உனக்கு மார்கழித் திருநாளோ ? ' என்று ஒரு பாடல் வருகிறது. அதை தற்போது மேடையிலிருந்து ஒருவர் பாடினால் அதனால் மனம் புண்படக்கூடியவர்கள் யார் ? அந்தப்பாட்டிற்காக நந்தனார் நாடகத்திற்கே தடை விதிக்கப்படுமா ?

" இன்னொரு பாட்டைப் எடுத்துக் கொள்ளலாம்—

' நட்ட கல்லை தெய்வமென்று
நாலு புஷ்பம் சாத்தியே,

சுற்றி வந்து முணுமுணுத்து சொல்லும்
மந்திரம் எதடா, ?

சுட்ட கல்லும் பேசுமோ
நாதன் உள்ளிருக்கையில், ' என்பது

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சிவவாக்கியர் பாடல். இதைப்பாடிக்கொண்டு ஒருவர் நடிக்கிறார் என்றால் அந்த நாடகம் தடை செய்யப்படுமா? இந்தப் பாட்டு பெரிய வேதாந்தக் க்ருத்துக்கள் புதைந்த பாட்டாகப் பலகாலமாகக்கருதப்பட்டு வந்திருக்கிறது. இன்றைக்கு இந்தப் பாட்டைப் பாடினால் மத உணர்ச்சி உள்ளவர்களின் மனத்தைப் புண்படத்தக்க வகையில் பாடப்பட்டது என்று ஆகாதா?

"இதெல்லாம் நன்கு யோசித்துப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். இதையெல்லாம் கருதியே தான் இந்த மசோதாவையே நாங்கள் அடிப்படையில் எதிர்க்கிறோம். ஆகவே தான் இந்த மசோதா சம்பந்தப்பட்ட மட்டில் பொது மக்களின் அபிப்பிராயம் எப்படி இருக்கிறது என்று அறிவதற்கு '**This bill may be circulated for eliciting public opinion,**' என்று நான் திருத்தம் கொடுத்திருக்கிறேன். அதை விட்டு விட்டு நாங்கள் பொறுக்குக் கமிட்டியில் முதலில் இருக்க சம்மதித்தோம், பிறகு கட்சிப் பிரசாரத்திற்காக, ஒத்துழைக்க மறுத்துப் பின்வாங்கி விட்டோம் என்று கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் சொல்வது மிகத் தவறு. நாங்கள் ஒருபொழுதும் சொன்ன சொல்லைத் தவறியது இல்லை என்று சொல்லிக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன்."

MR. SPEAKER :—"So, the hon. Member wants the date to be changed. We have got only 15 minutes more. I shall allow some time to Leaders of Parties to come to a decision . . ." 1·10 p.m.

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—"Sir, I shall explain a certain position. The hon. Member Sri Swayamprakasam has made out a case against me regarding my introductory speech. But, I wish to tell him that long subsequent to my moving the motion in the House, he agreed to his name being included in the Select Committee. Though he had no objection then, now he does not want that and of course it is open to him to say anything. The hon. Member Sri Kalyanasundram also knows the position. Apart from all those things and leaving all the other technicalities whether he accepted or not, even now I am making an appeal to him to be in the Select Committee and help us to better the Bill, if necessary. It is not good for him to keep out altogether. As far as the date is concerned, if we are not able to finish the work within the date fixed, it is always open to us to move a motion here saying that the time shall be extended. We shall try to do our best."

MR. SPEAKER :—"Then, I shall give time to the Leaders of Parties to come to a decision. Can I now adjourn the House?"

* SRI **M. KALYANASUNDRAM** :—"கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, கனம் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்கள் கூறிய பதிலைக் கேட்ட பிறகும் எங்களுடைய அபிப்பிராயம் மாறக்கூடிய நிலைமையில் இல்லையென்று முதலிலேயே தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டி இருக்கிறது.

"கனம் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்கள் மிகத் தந்திரமாகப் பேசலாம். தங்களுடைய காரியத்தை மிக வலுவாக ஆதரித்துப் பேசுவதற்குப் போதுமான ஆதாரங்கள் இல்லை, நியாயம் இல்லை என்ற காரணத்தால் அவர் தன்னுடைய பிரசங்கத்தின் திறமையால் எதிர்க்கட்சியில் இருக்கக் கூடியவர்களைப் பிரித்துவைக்க முயற்சி செய்யும் வகையில் பேசலாம். அதற்காக எவ்வளவு மணிநேரம் வேண்டுமானாலும் பேசலாம். எங்களில் யாருக்கும் அரசியல் நோக்கத்தைக் கொண்டு இதை எதிர்க்க வேண்டும், எங்கள் கட்சியின் லாபத்தைக் கருதி இதை எதிர்க்க வேண்டும் என்ற சுயநல எண்ணமே கிடையாது. ஆனால் அவர்கள்தான் அந்த சுயநல எண்ணத்தை அடிப்படையாகக் கொண்டு இந்தச் சட்டத்தைக் கொண்டுவந்திருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதை யாரும் மறுக்க முடியாது. ஆகவே தான் அதன் அடிப்

படைக் கொள்கையையே நாங்கள் எதிர்க்க வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. அதோடு உண்மையிலே இந்தச் சர்க்காருக்கு அந்தச் சட்டத்தை நல்ல முறையில் கொண்டு வரவேண்டுமென்ற எண்ணமிருந்து அதற்காக பொறுக்கு கமிட்டியை அமைப்பதாக இருக்கலாமோ என்று எண்ணக்கூட இடமில்லை. ஏனென்றால் செலக்ட் கமிட்டியை அமைக்கலாமென்று 8-ம்தேதி தீர்மானம் செய்துவிட்டு அந்த செலக்ட் கமிட்டி தனது யாதாஸ்தை 1954-ம் ௵ டிசம்பர் ௴ 13௳ தேதிக்குள் சமர்ப்பிக்க வேண்டுமென்றால் இந்த நான்கு நாட்களுக்குள் அந்த கமிட்டியின் அங்கத்தினர்கள் மசோதாவின் ஷரத்துக்களைப் பரிசீலனை செய்ய எங்கே நேரம் இருக்கிறது ? அந்த மசோதாவின் ஷரத்துக்களின் விளைவுகளை சட்ட நிபுணர்களோடு வாதிக்க எங்கே நேரம் ? அந்தச் சட்டத்தினால் நேரிடையில் பாதிக்கப்படுகின்ற அந்தத் தொழிலில் ஈடுபட்டிருப்பவர்களின் யோசனைகளையெல்லாம் கேட்க எங்கே நேரம் இருக்கிறது ? இப்படி கொஞ்சம்கூட அவகாசம் கொடுக்காமல் பொறுக்குக் கமிட்டியை சர்க்கார் அமைப்பதானது, நாங்கள் இந்த மசோதாவை அவசரப்பட்டுக்கொண்டு கொண்டுவரவில்லை, பொறுக்குக் கமிட்டியை அமைத்தோம், அதில் எதிர்க்கட்சிக்காரர்களும் கூடத்தான் அங்கத்தினர்கள், அவர்கள் எல்லோருடைய ஒத்துழைப்பின் பேரிலேயே, யோசனையின் பேரிலேயே இந்த மசோதாவைக்கொண்டு வந்திருக்கிறோம் என்று மக்களிடையே எல்லோர் பேரிலும் பழியைப்போடும் வகையில் பேச இடமிருக்கவேண்டுமென்பதற்காகவே நடிக்கப்படும் நாடகம் இது. எல்லாக் கட்சியையும் சேர்த்து இந்தச் சட்டத்தைக்கொண்டு வந்துவிட வேண்டுமென்பதற்காகச் செய்யப்படுகின்ற ஒரு முயற்சி என்று இதை நினைக்கவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. செலக்ட் கமிட்டி அமைப்பதினால் எந்தவிதமான நன்மையும் அவகாசம் இல்லாத காரணத்தினால் ஏற்படப் போவதில்லையென்பதால் சர்க்கார் யோசனையை நாங்கள் ஏற்க வசதியில்லை என சொல்கிறேன்."

Mr. SPEAKER :—" Does the Hon. Finance Minister want me to put the motion to the vote of the House now? "

The Hon. Sri C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" That may be done after lunch, Sir."

Mr. SPEAKER :—" The House will now rise for lunch and meet again at 2-30 p.m.

The House then adjourned.

(After lunch—2-30 p.m.)

* The Hon. Sri C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" I am happy to announce to the House that we have arrived at an agreement. I am really happy that the Leaders of the various parties have been good enough to agree to a certain course of action in this matter. The main objection seemed to be the fixing of a time-limit within which the Select Committee was called upon to submit its report. They felt it was hustling things. It is not my intention to proceed with the Bill in a hurry. So, I have agreed to the removal of the time-limit mentioned in the Motion with this understanding that the Select Committee will expedite the consideration of the Bill. Another point was also put forward by the hon. Members opposite that opportunities should be given to the parties concerned to make representations before the Select Committee. I have agreed to this course also. We have fixed, in consultation with the various party leaders, four of the clock on Monday as the time at which the Select Committee will sit for the purpose of hearing witnesses.

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The Select Committee will sit in the Committee Room, Fort St. George. The Government attach very great importance to this piece of legislation and are anxious that the Bill should be passed even during the present sitting. Every attempt will, therefore, be made to have this Bill passed in the present sitting itself.''

* SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—'' Sir, may I make a submission? While recording evidence of parties interested in the dramatic art, elaborate arrangements should be made to give opportunities to all people to present their case. I suggest that if all people cannot be heard on Monday itself the Committee should sit on the following day and hear witnesses.''

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—'' This Bill being connected with dramas, perhaps we will sit even till 12 of the clock in the night or beyond because that is the tradition of the Drama.''

MR. SPEAKER :—'' I shall now put the amendments one by one to vote. The question is—

'That the Madras Dramatic Performances Bill, 1954, be taken into consideration this day one year.' ''

The amendment was put and lost.

MR. SPEAKER :—'' The question is—

'That the Madras Dramatic Performances Bill, 1954, be circulated to elicit public opinion thereon.' ''

SRI S. SWAYAMPRAKASAM :—'' With one observation, Sir, I would like to withdraw my amendment. I have agreed to serve on the Select Committee but that does not mean that I accept the principle underlying this Bill.''

The amendment was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—'' Sir, I move—

'*That the words* '' *with instructions to the Committee that its report be submitted on or before the* 13*th December* 1954 ''*be deleted from my motion.*' ''

MR. SPEAKER :—'' The question is—

'That the words '' with instructions to the Committee that its report be submitted on or before the 13th December 1954 '' be deleted '.''

The amendment was put and carried.

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—'' Sir, when I moved the motion, I said that I would announce the names of Members of the Select Committee later. The following will be Members of the Select Committee :—

1 The Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam,

2 The Hon. Sri M. A. Manickavelu Naicker,

3 Sri K. Rajaram,

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4 Sri C. Rajam Ramasami,
5 Sri M. D. Thyagaraja Pillai,
6 Sri K. Aranganathan,
7 Sri S. N. Somayajulu,
8 Sri Antony Peter,
9 Sri P. G. Manickam,
10 Sri K. Vinayakam,
11 Sri V. Govindaswami Naidu,
12 Sri K. M. Seethi Sahib,
13 Sri S. Swayamprakasam,
14 Sri A. Veloo,
15 Sri S. S. Kolkebail,
16 Sri M. Kalyanasundram, and
17 Sri T. C. Narayanan Nambiar."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The Leader of the House will make a motion for raising the number of Members to 17."

SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM :—" Sir, I would like to make it clear that while I am happy that somehow or other the meeting of the party leaders and the Leader of the House went off all right, my acceptance of the decision at this meeting does not mean that we are accepting the principle underlying the Bill."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Sir, I move—

' *That the number of Members of the said Select Committee be more than fifteen.*' "

MR. SPEAKER—" The question is—

' That the number of Members of the said Select Committee be more than fifteen.' "

The amendment was put and carried.

MR. SPEAKER :—" I shall put the original motion as amended to vote. The question is—

' That the Madras Dramatic Performance Bill, 1954, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the following Members :—

1 The Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam.
2 The Hon. Sri M. A. Manickavelu Naicker.
3 Sri K. Rajaram.
4 Sri C. Rajam Ramasami.
5 Sri M. D. Thyagaraja Pillai.
6 Sri K. Aranganathan.
7 Sri S. N. Somayajulu.
8 Sri Antony Peter.

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10 Sri K. Vinayakam.
9 Sri P. G. Manickam.
11 Sri V. Govindaswami Naidu.
12 Sri K. M. Seethi Sahib.
13 Sri S. Swayamprakasam.
14 Sri A. Veloo.
15 Sri S. S. Kolkebail.
16 Sri M. Kalyanasundram.
17 Sri T. C. Narayanan Nambiar.''

The motion was put and carried.

Mr. SPEAKER :—'' I appoint the Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam as Chairman of the Select Committee.''

V.—GOVERNMENT MOTION.

MADRAS ASSEMBLY RULES AS APPROVED BY THE RULES COMMITTEE.

The Hon. Sri C. SUBRAMANIAM :—'' I beg to present the report of the Select Committee[a] on the rules of procedure of the Madras Legislative Assembly appointed in the year 1953 and move— 2-40 p.m.

> ' *That the rules for regulating the procedure and conduct of business of the Madras Legislative Assembly under Article* 208 (1) *of the Constitution as formulated by the Select Committee be taken into consideration.*'

I do not think any formal speech is necessary. I am sure hon. Members would have gone through the report and I think we can straightaway proceed with clause by clause consideration of the rules.''

Mr. SPEAKER :—'' Motion moved—

' That the rules for regulating the procedure and conduct of business of the Madras Legislative Assembly under Article 208 (1) of the Constitution as formulated by the Select Committee be taken into consideration.'

I have no objection to proceeding with the clause by clause consideration of the rules straightaway. But some hon. Members might be anxious to speak now.''

* Sri M. KALYANASUNDRAM :—'' கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே ! அங்கத்தினர்கள் பலர் இதில் பொதுவாகப் பேச விரும்புகிறார்கள். நம்முடைய சபையின் நடவடிக்கைகள் ஆங்கிலத்திலே நடத்தப் படுக்கின்றன. தமிழ் மட்டும் தெரிந்த அங்கத்தினர்கள் தங்களுடைய கருத்தைச் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறார்கள்.

[a] Printed as Appendix on pages 466-534 infra.

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"இந்த அசெம்பிளி நடவடிக்கைகள் பெரும்பாலும் ஆங்கிலத்திலே இருப்பதால் அங்கத்தினர்கள் உடனடியாக புரிந்துகொண்டு பேசுவது கஷ்டமாக இருக்கிறது. ஆகவே சில அங்கத்தினர்கள் கொஞ்சநேரம் ஒரு பொது விவாதம் வேண்டுமென்கிறார்கள். சபாநாயகர் அனுமதித்தால் நல்லது என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I have no objection."

*SRI R. KRISHNAN :—"മിസ്റ്റർ സ്പീക്കർ, സർ, ഈ അസെംബ്ലിയുടെ നടപടികളെ നിയന്ത്രിക്കുന്ന ചട്ടങ്ങളിൽ മാററം വരുത്തുന്ന ഘട്ടത്തിൽ ഭാഷാപ്രശ്നത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ച വകുപ്പുകൾ പ്രധാനമായിട്ടും പരിശോധനയ്ക്കു് വിധേയമാക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. നമ്മുടെ സംസ്ഥാനത്തിലെ വിവിധ ദിക്കുകളിൽനിന്നും വിവിധ നിയോജകമണ്ഡലങ്ങളിൽനിന്നും വന്നിട്ടുള്ള ജനപ്രതിനിധികൾക്കു അവരുടെ നിയോജകമണ്ഡലങ്ങളിലെ പ്രശ്നങ്ങൾ പ്രമേയങ്ങൾ വഴിയായും മെമ്മോറാണ്ടങ്ങൾ വഴിയായും സ്വന്തം മാതൃഭാഷയിലായിരിക്കും നാട്ടുകാർ അയച്ചുകൊടുക്കുക. നാട്ടിലുള്ള തൊഴിലാളികളും കർഷകരും സാധാരണക്കാരുമെല്ലാം പ്രാഥമികവിദ്യാഭ്യാസം പോലും സിദ്ധിച്ചിട്ടില്ലാത്തവരാണു്. കുറെയൊക്കെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം സിദ്ധിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളവക്കുതന്നെയും ഇംഗ്ലീഷുഭാഷ വേണ്ടവിധം കൈകാര്യംചെയ്വാൻ മതിയായ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം ലഭിച്ചിരിക്കാനിടയില്ല. അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള ഒരു പരിത:സ്ഥിതിയിൽ ഏതെങ്കിലും നിവേദനമോ പ്രമേയമോ അയച്ചാൽ ഇംഗ്ലീഷിലല്ലെന്നുള്ള ഒരൊററ കാരണംകൊണ്ടു മാത്രം അതിനെ അവഗണിക്കുന്നതും നിസ്സാരമായിത്തള്ളിക്കളയുന്നതും കുററകരമാണു്. അതുകൊണ്ടു് നാട്ടുഭാഷകളിൽ അയയ്ക്കുന്ന ചോദ്യങ്ങളും പ്രമേയങ്ങളും മെമ്മോറാണ്ടങ്ങളും മററും വേണ്ടപോലെ പരിഗണിക്കപ്പെടുന്നതിന്നു ആവശ്യമായ ഏർപ്പാടുകൾ അത്യാവശ്യമാണു്. ഇംഗ്ലീഷ് കുറെയൊക്കെ മനസ്സിലാക്കാൻ കഴിയുമെങ്കിലും തങ്ങളുടെ ഉള്ളിലുള്ളതു് ശരിയായി ഇംഗ്ലീഷിൽ പ്രകടിപ്പിക്കാൻ കഴിയാത്ത എത്രയോ ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട മെമ്പർമാർ ഇവിടെ ഉണ്ടു്. ഇംഗ്ലീഷ് തീരെ വശമില്ലാത്തവരും ഉണ്ടു്. ഈ സഭയിലെ നടപടികളാണെങ്കിൽ മുഴുവനും ഇംഗ്ലീഷിലാണു് നടത്തുന്നതു്. ചോദ്യങ്ങളും പ്രമേയങ്ങളും ബില്ലുകളുമെല്ലാം ഇംഗ്ലീഷിലാണു്. ഇതെല്ലാം കയ്യിൽ കിട്ടിയാൽ വായിച്ചു മനസ്സിലാക്കി തങ്ങളുടെ അഭിപ്രായങ്ങൾ അതപ്പാഴപ്പോൾ സഭ മുമ്പാകെ പ്രകടിപ്പിക്കാൻ കഴിയാതെ വിഷമിക്കുന്ന എത്രയോ മെമ്പർമാരുണ്ടു്. ചോദ്യോത്തരസമയത്തു തന്നെ ഉത്തരങ്ങൾ മനസ്സിലാകായ്ക കാരണം ഉപചോദ്യങ്ങൾ ചോദിക്കാൻ കഴിയാതെവരുന്നുണ്ടു്. നാട്ടുകാരുടെ ആവശ്യങ്ങൾ നാട്ടുകാരുടെ ഭാഷയിൽതന്നെ ഉന്നയിക്കാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ലാത്ത ഒരു പരിത:സ്ഥിതിയാണു് ഇന്നുള്ളതു്. ഒരൊററ വെള്ളക്കാരൻ പോലും ഈ സഭയിലില്ല. തമിഴനുണ്ടു്, മലയാളി ഉണ്ടു്, കന്നടക്കാരനുണ്ടു്. ഒരൊററ ഇംഗ്ലീഷുകാരനും ഇവിടെയില്ല. എന്നിട്ടും വെള്ളക്കാരന്റെ ഭാഷയിൽ വേണം ഇവിടത്തെ നടപടികളെല്ലാം നടത്തുവാൻ എന്നു പറയുന്നതിന്റെ അർത്ഥം എനിക്കു പിടികിട്ടുന്നില്ല. വെള്ളക്കാരന്റെ ഭാഷയ്ക്കു ഇങ്ങനെ പ്രാധാന്യം കൊടുക്കുന്നതു് നമ്മുടെ അന്തസ്സിന്നുതന്നെ ഹാനികരമാണെന്നാണു് എനിക്കു ചൂണ്ടിക്കാണിക്കുവാനുള്ളതു് ഇംഗ്ലീഷ് ഉടനെ വലിച്ചെറിയണം. അതു് ഉപയോഗിക്കാനേ പാടില്ല എന്നൊന്നും ഞാൻ പറയുന്നില്ല. ഇംഗ്ലീഷുഭാഷയുടെ ഉപയോഗം കുറയ്ക്കുകയും മാതൃഭാഷ കൈകാര്യം ചെയ്യുന്നതിന്നുള്ള സൌകര്യങ്ങൾ വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കുകയും വേണമെന്നാണു് ഞാൻ പറയുന്നതു്. തിരുവിതാംകൂർ-കൊച്ചി നിയമസഭയിലാണെങ്കിൽ ചോദ്യങ്ങളും പ്രമേയങ്ങളും മററും മലയാളത്തിലും തമിഴിലും കൈകാര്യംചെയ്വാൻ കൂടുതൽ സൌകര്യം കിട്ടുന്നുണ്ടു്. ആ സൌകര്യങ്ങൾപോലും ഇവിടെ കിട്ടുന്നില്ല. ഇവിടെയും ആ സൌകര്യം കഴിയുന്നിടത്തോളം അനുവദിക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ വളരെ പ്രയോജനകരമായിരിക്കും. തമിഴ് പറഞ്ഞാൽ മലയാളികൾക്കു മിക്കവാറും മനസ്സിലാക്കാൻ സാധിക്കും. മലയാളം പറഞ്ഞാൽ തമിഴർക്കും കുറെയൊക്കെ മനസ്സിലാവും. എങ്കിലും പൂർണ്ണമായും മനസ്സിലായി എന്നു വരുകയില്ല. അതും പരിഹാരം കാണേണ്ട ഒരു പ്രശ്നമാണു്. തമിഴിലായാലും മലയാളത്തിലായാലും കന്നടത്തിലായാലും അതാതു ഭാഷകൾ നല്ലവണ്ണം മനസ്സിലാകാത്തവക്കുകൂടി ഇവിടെ നടക്കുന്നതെന്തെല്ലാമെന്നു അറിയാനുതകുന്നവിധം മററു ഭാഷകളിലേയ്ക്കു് തർജ്ജിമചെയ്തുകൊടുക്കുന്നതിന്നുള്ള വ്യവസ്ഥകൂടി ചെയ്യണമെന്നു് അഭ്യർത്ഥിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു ഞാൻ എന്റെ പ്രസംഗം അവസാനിപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു."

8th December 1954]

*Sri T. S. ARDHANARI :—" கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இந்தச் சட்டசபை நடவடிக்கைகள் சம்பந்தமாக இங்குள்ள அங்கத்தினர்கள் தங்கள் அபிப்பிராயத்தை தெரிவிக்கின்ற முறையை பொதுவாக அனைவரும் வரவேற்க வேண்டியது மிக முக்கியமாகும். இந்தச் சட்டசபையிலுள்ள அங்கத்தினர்கள் சட்டசபையின் நடவடிக்கைகள் பூராவையும் புரிந்துகொள்ளுகின்ற அளவிற்கு இன்று இந்தச் சபை நடக்கவில்லை. பொதுவாக எல்லாம் ஆங்கிலத்திலேயே நடந்துகொண்டுவருகிறது. வரக்கூடிய பேபர்களும், மந்திரிகள் பேசக்கூடிய பேச்சுக்களும் எங்களுக்குப் புரியாத பாஷையில் நடந்துகொண்டு வருகிறது. பொதுவாக சர்வஜன வாக்கெடுப்பின் அடிப்படையிலே பொதுமக்களால் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்டு, இந்தச் சபையிலே ஜனங்களுடைய எண்ணங்களையும், அவர்களுக்கு ஏற்படும் நன்மை தீமைகளையும் எடுத்துக் கூறுவதற்காக இவ்வுரிமை வழங்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஆனால் இங்கு அவ்வுரிமை வழங்கப்பட்டாலும், ஜனங்களுடைய உண்மையையும், கஷ்டத்தையும், அவர்களுடைய நன்மை தீமைகளுக்காக இயற்றப்படும் சட்டங்களைப்பற்றியும் அவர்களால் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்டு இங்கு வந்துள்ள அங்கத்தினர்கள் தங்களுடைய அபிப்பிராயங்களைச் சொல்லிக்கொள்ள முடியாமலும், இங்கே விவாதிக்கப்படும் விவாதங்களைப் புரிந்துகொள்ள முடியாமலும் ஒரு கஷ்டமான நிலைமையில் இருந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இதைப் போக்குவதற்காக சர்க்கார் உடனடியாக நடவடிக்கைகள் எடுத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டும். மந்திரிகளும், சில அங்கத்தினர்களும் ஆங்கிலத்தில் பேசினாலும்கூட, மற்றபடி இச்சபைக்குக் கொடுக்கக்கூடிய பேபர்களாவது தமிழில் அங்கத்தினர்களுக்கு அச்சடித்துக் கொடுக்கிறார்களா என்றால் அதுவும் கிடையாது. மந்திரிகள் பேசக்கூடிய பேச்சுகளில் பங்கெடுத்துக் கொள்வதற்கு என்னைப் போன்ற ஆங்கிலம் தெரியாதவர்களுக்கு எந்தவிதமான வசதியும் கிடையாது என்பதை மிகவும் வருத்தத்தோடு தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். பொதுவாக இந்தச் சபையில் மலையாளம் பேசக்கூடிய மெம்பர்கள், கன்னடம் பேசக்கூடிய மெம்பர்கள், தமிழில் பேசக்கூடிய மெம்பர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். ஆகவே தமிழிலே பேசக்கூடியவர்களுக்குத் தமிழிலேயும், மலையாலத்திலே பேசக்கூடியவர்களுக்கு மலையாளத்திலேயும் இச்சபையில் வழங்கப்படும் பேபர்கள் கொடுக்கப்பட்டால், இந்த சட்டசபையின் நடவடிக்கைகளை ஓரளவு நன்கு புரிந்து கொள்வதற்கு வசதியளிப்பதாகும். மூன்று வருஷ காலமாக நாங்கள் இதை அடிக்கடி சொல்லிக்கொண்டு வருகிறோம். ஆனால் அரசாங்கம் இது சம்பந்தமாக எந்த விதமான நடவடிக்கைகளையும் அக்கறையாக எடுத்துக் கொள்வதில்லை என்பதை நான் இந்தச் சபையில் மிகவும் வருத்தத்தோடு தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். பொதுவாக ஒவ்வொரு பாஷையிலும் தனித்தனியாக அச்சுக்கு கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று சொன்னால் அதிகமாகப் பணம் செலவாகும், அதிகமாக ஆட்கள் சேர்க்கவேண்டுமென்று இதற்குப்பதில் சொல்லலாம். பணச் செலவிற்காகப் பார்த்தால் மக்களுடைய உண்மையான அபிப்பிராயங்களை, எண்ணங்களை எப்படித்தான் இந்த சட்டசபையிலுள்ள அங்கத்தினர்கள் தெரிந்துகொள்ளவும், புரிந்து கொள்ளவும் முடியுமென்று தெரியவில்லை. ஜனங்களுடைய வரிப் பணத்திலிருந்து பல லட்சக்கணக்கான ரூபாய்களும், கோடிக் கணக்கான ரூபாய்களும் அவசியமில்லாமல் விரயமாகச் செலவழிக்கப்பட்டு வருகின்றன என்பது அனைவருக்கும் தெரியும். அப்படி இருக்கும்போது, இப்படிப்பட்ட முக்கியமான சில விஷயங்களுக்காக ஓரளவுத் தொகையை சர்க்கார் பட்ஜெட்டிலே ஒதுக்கி, என்னைப்போன்று ஆங்கிலம் தெரியாதவர்களுக்கு இந்த சட்டசபையின் நடவடிக்கைகளைப் புரிந்து கொள்வதற்கு ஏன் இந்த சர்க்கார் உதவி செய்யக்கூடாது என்பதுதான் தெரியவில்லை. எனவே சர்க்கார் இவ்வுதவியைச் செய்தால் இச் சபையில் உள்ள பல அங்கத்தினர்களுக்கு மிகவும் உதவியாக இருக்கும் என்பதை தெரிவித்துக்கொண்டு அதற்கான நடவடிக்கைகளை எடுக்கும்படி கேட்டுக் கொண்டு என்னுடைய பேச்சை முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்." 2–47 p.m.

*Sri N. SIVARAJ :—" கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, சட்டசபை நடவடிக்கைகளை எந்த முறையில் நடத்துவது என்பதற்கான விதிகள் நம்முடைய பரிசீலனைக்கு வைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. சட்டசபை ஒழுங்காக நடைபெறவேண்டும்

என்பது எல்லோரும் எதிர்பார்க்கக்கூடிய விஷயம்தான். சர்வஜன வாக்கெடுப்புக்குப் பிறகு இந்த மாகாணத்திலுள்ள ஜனங்களால் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்டு அவர்களுடைய பிரதிநிதிகளாக நாம் இந்தச் சபையில் அங்கம் வகித்து வருகிறோம். ஜனங்களுடைய குறைகள், கஷ்டநஷ்டங்கள், அவர்களுடைய கிளர்ச்சிகள், அவர்களுடைய அபிப்பிராயங்கள் ஆகிய பிரதிபலிப்புகள் பூராவையும் முறையாக எடுத்துப் பேசுவதற்கு என ஏற்பட்டிருக்கும் இந்தச் சபையில் ஜனங்களுடைய நிலைமைகளை எடுத்துக்கூறுவதற்கு வாய்ப்பு மிகவும் குறைச்சலாக இருக்கிறதென்று நாம் அபிப்பிராயப்படுகிறோம். ஜனங்களுடைய பிரச்னைகளை எடுத்துக்கூறுவது மட்டுமல்லாமல், சர்க்கார் ஜனங்களுக்கு விரோதமாகப் போகக்கூடிய நிலைமை இருந்தாலும் அதை சர்க்காருடைய கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவருவதற்கு நமக்குப் போதிய சந்தர்ப்பம் கிடைக்க வேண்டும்.

"கவர்னர் அவர்கள் இந்தச் சபையில் பிரசங்கம் நிகழ்த்தும் சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் அங்கத்தினர்கள் அதில் தலையிடவோ, குறுக்கிடவோ, ஆட்சேபணை தெரிவிக்கவோ கூடாதென்று புதிதாக ஒரு விதி கொண்டுவரப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. லோக சபையில்கூட அப்படிப்பட்ட ஒரு விதி இருப்பதாகத் தெரியவில்லை. மத்திய சர்க்காரால் நியமிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிற கவர்னர், ஜனங்களுக்கு விரோதமான முறைகளில் அபிப்பிராயம் தெரிவிக்கிற காலத்தில் அதை அங்கத்தினர்கள் எதிர்த்து ஆட்சேபணைகளைத் தெரிவிக்கவேண்டுமென்று சொன்னால், அதற்குக்கூட பொதுமக்களால் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிற சட்டசபை அங்கத்தினர்களுக்கு இந்தச் சபையில் போதிய சந்தர்ப்பமோ நேரமோ கொடுக்கப்படவில்லை என்பதை இப்பொழுது கொண்டுவரப்பட்டிருக்கும் சட்டசபை விதிகளில் நாம் பார்க்கமுடியும்."

Mr. SPEAKER :—"கவர்னர், ஹைகோர்ட் ஜட்ஜ், ஸ்பீகர் இவர்களைப்பற்றிய விஷயங்களைப் பேசவேண்டுமென்று விரும்பினால் அதற்கு ஒரு 'மோஷன்' "மூவ்" பண்ணவேண்டும். நடைமுறையிலே பேசக்கூடாது. அதுதான் விதி."

***Sri N. SIVARAJ** :—"தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிற அங்கத்தினர்கள் தங்களுடைய ஆட்சேபணைகளைத் தெரிவிப்பதற்கு சந்தர்ப்பம் கொடுக்கப்படவேண்டும் என்பது என்னுடைய அபிப்பிராயம். கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள் சட்டசபை நடவடிக்கைகள் சம்பந்தமான விஷயங்களில் ஆளும் கட்சித் தலைவரைக் கலந்தாலோசிக்கும் ஒவ்வொரு சந்தர்ப்பத்திலும் எதிர்க்கட்சித் தலைவர்களுக்கும் சந்தர்ப்பம் அளிக்கவேண்டும்."

Mr. SPEAKER :—"உங்களுடைய கட்சியின் உப தலைவரையே நீங்கள் கேளுங்கள். எல்லா சட்டசபைக் கட்சித் தலைவர்களையும் நான் ஒவ்வொரு சந்தர்ப்பத்திலும் என்னுடைய காரியாலயத்தில் கூட்டி அவர்களுடன் கலந்தாலோசித்த பிறகுதான் நான் முடிவு செய்கிறேன். ஆகையால் விஷயங்களைத் தெரிந்துகொள்ளாமல் இம்மாதிரி நீங்கள் சொல்லக்கூடாது."

Sri C. H. KANARAN :—"But those are not in the rules."

Mr. SPEAKER :—"Evidently the hon. Member has not studied the rules. Let him go through the rules. Let the hon. Member realise that we are going to form a committee called the Business Advisory Committee. That is provided for in the new rules. It is for the Business Advisory Committee to look into all those things"

***Sri N. SIVARAJ** :—"சில கமிட்டிகள் நடக்கக்கூடிய காலத்தில்யோசனை வேண்டுமென்று ஆளும் கட்சித் தலைவரைக் கலந்தாலோசிக்கக்கூடிய காலத்தில் எதிர்க்கட்சித் தலைவரையும் ஆலோசனையில் கலந்துகொள்ளும்படி அழைக்கவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்."

Mr. SPEAKER :—"ஒவ்வொரு தடவையும் நான் அவர்களெல்லோரையும் கூப்பிட்டு விசாரிக்கிறேன்."

8th December 1954]

* Sri N. SIVARAJ :—" அதுசம்பந்தமான திருத்தம் கொடுக்கப் பட்டிருக்கிறது. அப்பொழுது அதைப்பற்றி பேசிக்கொள்கிறேன். பாஷை சம்பந்தமான விஷயமும் வரப்போகிறது. அவற்றில் பேசுவதற்குப் பூரண சந்தர்ப்பம் அளிக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கின்றேன்."

* Sri K. VENKATASWAMI NAIDU :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I must congratulate this committee on the very comprehensive set of rules they have now made. For a long time past, Sir, such set of rules was not available. Even from 1937 it was complained that a comprehensive set of rules was not framed for the conduct of business of the legislature. But it was under contemplation then and it is only now that we have got a comprehensive set of rules. I think it is very full and exhaustive. I think, Sir, it is greatly due to your influence and your experience as a member of the various Speakers' Conferences you have attended. In those conferences you had taken a leading part and you have given many important decisions which will be a model for other legislatures. I am very happy, Sir, that under your guidance we have now before us a comprehensive set of rules. 2-55 p.m.

" Various committees have now got to be formed under the new set of rules. For instance we have as many as seven committees, viz., Committee on Estimates, Committee on Public Accounts, Committee of Privileges, Business Advisory Committee, Committee on Subordinate Legislation, Committee on Government Assurances and the House Committee. These committees will really help the legislature and the Government to do their work properly and in a satisfactory manner. My only plea is that these committees should function very well. I am saying this because the present House Committee has not functioned powerfully. We have for instance the legislature library in an underground cell. How could hon. Members go there and study there for long hours? The House Committee ought to agitate for our library being situated in a pucca place. We have for instance our canteen in a thatched shed which is very undesirable. If the House Committee were to exert itself to its task with some vigour, I think we could get the necessary financial sanction from Government for our library being housed in a pucca place near the legislature, for our having a good canteen and other such amenities.

" Under rule 9 (*b*) it is said that on the prorogation of a session, all pending notices and business shall be carried over to the next session. This is a welcome procedure because under the previous rules whenever a session of the Assembly or Council was prorogued, all pending questions and notices would lapse. That defect has now been rectified. Under rule 9 (*c*) it is said that prorogation shall not also affect the work of any Committee or Select Committee under these rules or of any Joint Select Committee. That is also a welcome feature.

" It is also provided under the new rules that the business on non-official days may be carried on to the next non-official day in the same session. This will help us a great deal because we will have by this provision continuous work on non-official days. Under

[Sri K. Venkataswami Naidu] [8th December 1954

Rule 100 it is provided that a Select Committee may appoint a sub-committee to examine any special point or points connected with the Bill. I think that will greatly help in the speedy consideration of Bills referred to Select Committees.

" I think, Mr. Speaker, the smooth work of this House is due to your able guidance, possessed as you are with a sound knowledge of the rules of procedure of the House. By your impartial rulings you have conducted the deliberations of this House in a dignified manner. You have been always quoting from May's Parliamentary Practice whenever you had to give your ruling on any important question. I think now that a comprehensive set of rules has been framed, it will obviate that difficulty of yours to refer to May's Parliamentary Practice and hon. Members could easily understand the rulings because the rules are here incorporated in a comprehensive manner.

" I find in the rules before us ample provision has been made for considering the views of both Houses. It has been a complaint from the members of the other House that their views are not given full weight by this House. I think sufficient safeguards have been provided to see that both Houses give their opinions and both Houses co-operate with each other.

" Another important thing you have done, Mr. Speaker, is that you were able to get a separate Secretariat for the legislature. This has made the work of the Legislature more easy. Because you have got a separate Secretariat, you will be able to see that our matters are attended to then and there. This Secretariat must be strengthened and it must help the various committees in their functions. There will be then real co-operation between the Legislature and the Government and the work of the Legislature will become more effective. What as Members of the Legislature we have to do is not only to ask questions and ask the Government about their work but to see how far we can co-operate with the Government in enacting proper laws and in how far we can bring to the notice of Government important things on which they could take action.

" In all these matters it is very necessary that we should
3 p.m. have a good set of rules. The rules now framed, as far as I am able to see, are very good and comprehensive. Of course, this is the first time that we have got a comprehensive set of rules. As you are anxious and as the entire House is anxious, we must pass these rules as early as possible. Of course, these rules may not be perfect and there may be so many things which may have to be rectified. But when once we start, we are sure to develop and expand them."

* **Sri K. T. RAJU:**—" கனம் சபா நாயகர் அவர்களே, இந்தச் சட்டசபையிலே சட்டதிட்டங்கள் நிறைவேற்றுவதற்கு முன்பு ஒருவிஷயம் சபையின் கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவர ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். சென்ற இரண்டு வருஷங்களாக இந்த சபையின் அங்கத்தினர்கள் அவர்களுடைய கருத்துக்களைச் சொல்வதற்குக் கஷ்டப்பட்டுக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். பெரும்பாலான அங்

8th December 1954] [Sri K. T. Raju]

கத்தினர்கள் ஆங்கிலத்தில் பேசமுடியாத காரணத்தினுல் இந்த நாட்டுமக்க ளால் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்டு, மக்கள் பிரதிநிதிகளாக வந்துள்ள அங்கத் தினர்கள் தங்களுடைய அபிப்பிராயத்தை எடுத்துப் பேசுவதற்குத் தகுந்த வசதி செய்துகொடுக்கவேண்டும். அவர்களுக்கு இப்பொழுது கேள்வித்தாள் களும், மசோதாக்களும் ஆங்கிலத்தில் அச்சடித்துக்கொடுக்கப்படுகின்றன. அந்தக் கேள்வித்தாள்கள் ஆங்கிலத்தில் இருப்பதனுலும், அதைப்படிப்ப தற்கு போதிய அவகாசம் இல்லாததினுலும் கேள்வி கேட்கவும், விவாதத்தில் கலந்துகொள்ளவும் முடியாத நிலையில் இருக்கிருர்கள் என்பது இரண்டு வருஷகால அனுபவம். நம்முடைய சட்டசபையிலே தமிழ்மட்டும் அல்ல. மலையாளத்திலும், கன்னடத்திலும் அச்சடித்துக்கொடுத்தால், சபையின் நடவடிக்கைகளில் அங்கத்தினர்கள் பங்கு எடுத்துக்கொள்ளக்கூடிய உற் சாகம் ஏற்படும். சிறந்த முறையிலே ஒவ்வொரு விஷயத்தையும் எடுத்துச் சொல்வார்கள்.

"சென்ற இரண்டு வருஷங்களாக பலவிதமான மசோதாக்கள் கொண்டு வரப்பட்டு விவாதம் நடந்ததைப் பார்த்திருக்கிறோம். ஆனுல் பெரும்பான்மை யான சட்டசபை அங்கத்தினர்கள் ஆங்கிலத்தில் நடக்கும் நடவடிக்கைகளை புரிந்துகொள்ள முடியாமல் இருக்கிருர்கள். இப்படிப்பட்ட துரதிருஷ்டவச மான நிலைமையைப் போக்குவதற்கு, அத்தனை மசோதாக்களையும், கேள்வி களையும், பதில்களையும், செலக்ட் கமிட்டி ரிபோர்ட்டுகளையும் தமிழிலேயும், மலையாளத்திலேயும், கன்னடத்திலும் சிறந்த முறையிலே அச்சிட்டுகொடுக்க வேண்டும். திருத்தங்களை தமிழிலேயே விவாதிப்பதற்கு சந்தர்ப்பங்கள் அளிக்கப்படவேண்டும். அமைச்சர்களும் தமிழிலேயே கேள்விகளுக்கு பதில் அளித்தால் மிகவும் நன்ருகயிருக்கும். அதனை இந்தச் சபையிலுள்ள அங்கத்தினர்கள் புரிந்துக்கொண்டு மேலும் கேள்விகள் போடுவதற்கு வாய்ப்பு ஏற்படும்.

"சட்ட சபை நடவடிக்கைகள் தாய் மொழியிலேயே நடக்கவேண்டுமென்று ஒரு திருத்தப் பிரேரேபணையை நாங்கள் இந்தச் சபையின் முன் கொண்டு வரும்போது எல்லா அங்கத்தினர்களும் கட்சிவேற்றுமையின்றி சபையில் ஏகமனதாக ஆதரித்து நிறைவேற்றும்படியாகச் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இதனுல் ஜனங்களுடைய கருத்துக்களை அறிந்துக்கொள்வதற்கு வசதி ஏற்படுகிறது. அங்கத்தினர்களும் நிச்சயமாக நாட்டு மக்களுடைய மனதில் உள்ளதை எடுத்துரைத்து ஆவன செய்யுமாறு அரசாங்கத்தாரை துரிதப் படுத்துவார்கள் என்ற அபிப்பிராயததைச் சொல்லக்கூடிய நிலையில் இருக்கிறேன்.

"கேள்விகளை அங்கத்தினர்கள் தமிழிலே அனுப்பினுல் அதை அனும தித்து கேள்விகள் சட்டசபையில் அச்சடித்துக் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். இவ்வாறு சட்டசபையில் சௌகரியம் செய்துகொடுத்தால் அங்கத்தினர்களும் உற் சாகத்துடன் பல கேள்விகள் கேட்பார்கள். கேள்வி நேரம் நன்ருகயிருக் கும். அரசாங்கத்தில் நடப்பதைப்பற்றி அங்கத்தினர்களும் புரிந்து கொள்ளமுடியும், பொதுமக்களுக்கு நன்மை ஏற்படும், டிபார்ட்மெண்டு களும் பல விஷயங்களை ஆராய்வதற்கு சந்தர்ப்பம் ஏற்படும். இதனுல் சபாநாயகருக்கு ஒருவேளை கஷ்டமாக இருக்கலாம்." 3-07 p.m.

Mr. SPEAKER :—"எனக்கு ஒருவித கஷ்டமும் கிடையாது."

* **Sri K. T. RAJU** :—"இந்தமாதிரியான சந்தர்ப்பங்கள் அங் கத்தினர்களுக்கு கொடுத்தால், சட்டசபையில் அங்கத்தினர்கள் தங்கள் உள்ளத்தில் உள்ளதை உள்ளபடி எடுத்துரைப்பதற்கு ஒரு வாய்ப்பு ஏற் படும். சட்டசபை நிர்வாகமும் உயர்ந்த முறையில் நடைபெறும். தற் போது இருக்கும் நிலைமையில் மசோதாவானது பத்திரிகையில்தான் வரு கிறது. இங்கு ஆங்கிலத்தில் அச்சடித்துக் கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது. இதனுல் பல அங்கத்தினர்களுக்குப் புரிவதில்லை. ஆதலால் இங்கு கொண்டு வரப் போகும் மசோதாக்களை தமிழிலேயும், மலையாளத்திலேயும், கன்னடத் திலேயும் கொடுக்கும்படியாக சர்க்காரைக் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். இத னுல் எல்லோரும் பயன் அடைவார்கள். ஆதலால் இந்தத் திருத்தம் சபை முன் கொண்டுவரும்போது எல்லோரும் ஏக மனதாக ஆதரிக்கும் படி கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

[8th December 1954

* **Sri K. C. GOPALAN UNNI** :—"മിസ്റ്റർ സ്പീക്കർ, സാർ, മുമ്പിലത്തേതിനെ അപേക്ഷിച്ച് വളരെയധികം വിപുലമായ ഒരു നിയമാവലിയാണ് സഭയുടെ മുമ്പാകെ പര്യാലോചനക്കു വെച്ചിട്ടുള്ളത്. ഇതിന്റെ പല ഭാഗങ്ങളും പരിശോധിക്കുമ്പോൾ പല കാര്യങ്ങളേയും സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള വ്യവസ്ഥകൾ മുമ്പത്തെക്കാളും കഠിനമാക്കിയിരിക്കുന്നതായിട്ടാണ് കാണുന്നത്. അത് എടുത്തുപറയാതിരിക്കാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. എട്ടാമത്തുവകുപ്പുതന്നെ എടുക്കാം. ഇത് ലോകസഭാനടപടിനിയമങ്ങളിലില്ലാത്ത ഒരു വ്യവസ്ഥയാണ്. ഈ അസംബ്ലിയിലും ഇതുവരെ ഇങ്ങനെ ഒരു വ്യവസ്ഥ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നില്ല. ഈ സഭയിലെ അംഗങ്ങളുടെ അവകാശങ്ങളേയും സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യത്തേയും സാരമായി സ്പർശിക്കുന്ന ഒരു വ്യവസ്ഥയാണിത്. ഗവർണ്ണരുടെ പ്രസംഗസമയത്തു ഗവൺമെണ്ടിന്റെ ഏതെങ്കിലും നടപടിയിൽ ജനങ്ങൾക്കു ആക്ഷേപമുള്ളപക്ഷം ജനപ്രതിനിധികളായ നിയമസഭാംഗങ്ങൾക്കു അതു പ്രകടിപ്പിക്കുവാനും പ്രതിഷേധം രേഖപ്പെടുത്തുവാനുമുള്ള സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യം ഇല്ലെന്നാണ് ഈ വ്യവസ്ഥകൊണ്ട് വരുന്നത്. അങ്ങിനെ വളരെ കഠിനമായ ഒരു വ്യവസ്ഥയാണ് ഇപ്പോൾ പുതുതായി ഉണ്ടാക്കിയിരിക്കുന്നത്.

"ചോദ്യങ്ങളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചും അടിയന്തിരപ്രമേയങ്ങളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചും ഷോട്ട് നോട്ടീസ് ചോദ്യങ്ങളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചുമുള്ള വ്യവസ്ഥകളും മുമ്പത്തേക്കാൾ കഠിനമാക്കിയിരിക്കയാണ്. ഇന്നു ഒരു ചോദ്യം അനുവദിച്ചുകിട്ടാൻതന്നെ വളരെ ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടുണ്ട്. ഒട്ടകത്തിനു സൂചിദ്വാരത്തിലൂടെ കടക്കാനുള്ളതിനേക്കാൾ പ്രയാസമുണ്ട് ഒരു ചോദ്യം അനുവദിച്ചുകിട്ടാൻ.

" Sir, it is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than to get an interpellation admitted even under the existing rules . . ."

Mr. SPEAKER :—" It is I who admit the questions. It may be difficult for a camel to go through the eye of a needle but it is easy for the hon. Member to get questions admitted here."

* Sri K. C. GOPALAN UNNI :—" Sir, what I mean to say is **that even the existing rules are very restrictive.** മുമ്പത്തേതിലും കൂടുതൽ കഠിനമായ വ്യവസ്ഥകളാണ് ചോദ്യങ്ങളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചിടത്തോളം ഈ പുതിയ നിയമാവലിയിൽ കാണുന്നത്. അടിയന്തിരപ്രമേയങ്ങളെ സംബന്ധിച്ച നിബന്ധനകളും കൂടുതൽ കർക്കശമാക്കിയിട്ടുണ്ട്."

Mr. SPEAKER :—" We are following the rules as observed by the House of Commons and the Parliament in Delhi. There is nothing new in these rules."

Sri K. C. GOPALAN UNNI :—" Though we are in a democratic country now, many of us are not well versed with the rules of practice in the House of Commons. We want to represent the feelings of the people in this Assembly, but the rules are so restrictive that we are not able to do it. That is what I fell, Sir."

Mr. SPEAKER :—" We are following certain specific rules."

Sri K. C. GOPALAN UNNI :—" But I feel that it is very difficult for us to get questions admitted under the present rules."

Mr. SPEAKER :—" I will not allow the hon. Member to make such remarks. The hon. Member means that I am not allowing questions. I am following the rules and I am admitting questions according to the rules."

Sri K. C. GOPALAN UNNI :—" The rules are not wide, enough Sir."

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Mr. SPEAKER :—" If the hon. Member wants, he can make them wider still."

Sri K. C. GOPALAN UNNI :—" That is what I want, Sir. I do not mean any disrespect to the Chair."

Sri K. VINAYAKAM :—" May I know, Sir, whether the hon. Member can change the language in the midst of his speech? "

Mr. SPEAKER :—" If he thinks he is able to express himself better in that language, he can do so."

Sri K. VINAYAKAM :—" May I know, Sir, whether the Chair can follow the insinuations that the hon. Member makes when he speaks in Malayalam? "

Sri K. C. GOPALAN UNNI :—" Sir, I do not make any insinuations. I feel that certain changes have to be made."

Mr. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member can bring in amendments and we can enlarge or widen the scope of the rules."

* **Sri K. C. GOPALAN UNNI** :—" അംഗങ്ങളുടെ പ്രസംഗത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചിടത്തോളമാണെങ്കിൽ ഇന്ന യായൊരു സമയക്ലിപ്തവും വെച്ചിട്ടില്ല. സ്പീക്കറുടെ യുക്തമനുസരിച്ചാണ് സമയമനുവദിക്കുക. ഏതു സമയത്തും പ്രസംഗത്തെ തടയാനും നിറുത്തണമെന്നാവശ്യപ്പെടാനുമുള്ള അധികാരം സ്പീക്കർക്കുണ്ടു്. അതു് അംഗങ്ങളെല്ലാം അംഗീകരിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്. എന്നാൽ പുതിയ റൂളനുസരിച്ചു പ്രസംഗത്തിനുള്ള സമയം പരമാവധി മുപ്പതു മിനിട്ടെന്നു ക്ലിപ്തപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കയാണു്. അതും ഈ സഭയിലെ അംഗങ്ങളുടെ സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യത്തെ നിയന്ത്രിക്കലാണു്.

" ഇങ്ങനെയെല്ലാമാണെങ്കിലും ചില പുതിയ ആനുകൂല്യങ്ങൾ കിട്ടുന്നുണ്ടെന്നുള്ളതും ഞാൻ സമ്മതിക്കുന്നു. നിയമസഭ prorogue ചെയ്താൽ അതുവരെ അയച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ചോദ്യങ്ങളും പ്രമേയങ്ങളുമെല്ലാം ലാപ്സായിപ്പോകുമെന്നാണ് ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ വ്യവസ്ഥ. അതു മാററിയിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നുള്ളതു് ഒരു വലിയ ആനുകൂല്യമാണു്. ചില പുതിയ കമ്മിററികൾക്കും വ്യവസ്ഥചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ഇവയ്ക്കുംപുറമെ ലോകസഭയിലുള്ളപോലെ ഒരു പെററിഷൻസ് കമ്മിററിക്കുകൂടെ വ്യവസ്ഥചെയ്യേണ്ടതു് ആവശ്യമാണു്. ആയിരക്കണക്കിനു ഹരജികളും മെമ്മോറാണ്ടങ്ങളും ഇന്നാട്ടിലെ ജനങ്ങൾ ഈ അസംബ്ലിയിലേക്കു അയയ്ക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്. ആ ഹരജികളും മെമ്മോറാണ്ടങ്ങളുമെല്ലാം എന്തുചെയ്തു; അവയിന്മേൽ എന്തു നടപടി എടുത്തു എന്നു ഈ സഭയും ഇന്നാട്ടിലെ ജനങ്ങളും അറിയേണ്ടതു് ആവശ്യമാണു്. അതിന്നുള്ള സൌകര്യമുണ്ടാകണമെങ്കിൽ ഒരു പെററിഷൻസ് കമ്മിററിക്കൂടെ രൂപീകരിക്കേണ്ടതുണ്ടു്. അതുകൂടി ഈ നിയമങ്ങളിലുൾപ്പെടുത്തണമെന്നു ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടുകൊണ്ടു എന്റെ പ്രസംഗം അവസാനിപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു."

* **Sri S. RAMALINGAM** :—" கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, 3-13 p.m
நாங்கள் சட்டசபைக்குத் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்டதற்கு முன்பாக இந்தச் சபையின் பக்கம் தலைவைத்துக்கூடப் படுத்தது கிடையாது. சட்டசபைக்கு வந்து உட்கார்ந்து வேடிக்கை பார்த்ததுகூடக் கிடையாது. அப்படிப்பட்ட நாங்கள் இன்றைக்குச் சட்டசபையின் நடவடிக்கையில் ஓரளவு பங்கு எடுத்துக் கொண்டு எங்களைத் தேர்ந்தெடுத்து அனுப்பிய எங்கள் தொகுதி மக்களுக்கு எங்களால் முடியும்வரை சேவை செய்து வருகிறோம் என்றால் அது தங்களுடைய சபைத்தலைமையில் தங்கள் திறமையால் எங்களுக்கு தாங்கள் திறமையாக வழிகாட்டிச் செல்வதால்தான் என்று சொல்லிவிட முடியும். ஆகவே என்னுடைய நன்றி மிகுந்த வணக்கத்தை தங்களுக்கு முதலிலேயே தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன்.

[Sri S. Ramalingam] [8th December 1954

"அதே சமயத்தில் நாங்கள் எந்த அளவுக்கு இந்தச் சபையின் நடவடிக்கையில் பங்கு கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்று விரும்புகிருேமோ, நாங்கள் எந்த அளவிற்கு இந்த சபையில் சட்டங்கள் வரும்போது அவற்றைப் புரிந்துகொண்டு எங்கள் தொகுதி மக்களின் அபிப்பிராயங்கள் எல்லாம் அதைப்பற்றி என்ன என்பதை சபையினருக்கு, குறிப்பாக சர்க்காருக்கு எடுத்துச்சொல்ல வேண்டுமென்று விரும்புகிருேமோ, எந்த அளவிற்கு சர்க்கார் கொண்டுவருகின்ற சட்டங்கள் மக்களுக்கு பாதகம் ஏற்படாத வகையிலே அமைவதற்குப் பணியாற்ற வேண்டுமென்று விரும்புகின்ருேமோ அந்த அளவிற்கு இன்றைய தினம் எங்களால் சேவை செய்ய முடியவில்லை என்பதை தங்களுக்குத் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன்.

"எனக்கு முன்பு தமிழில், மலையாளத்தில் பேசிய தமிழ், மலையாள, கன்னட அங்கத்தினர்கள் தங்களுக்கு சபை நடவடிக்கையில் பூர்ணமான பங்கு எடுத்துக்கொள்ள முடியாத நிலைமை எப்படி இருக்கிறது என்று தெளிவாக எடுத்து விளக்கினுர்கள். அவர்களில் பலர் படித்தவர்கள் அல்ல, சட்டப்படிப்பும் படித்தவர்கள் அல்ல. ஆனுல் மக்களிடையே பழகி, மக்களுடைய மனுேபாவம் எப்படி இருக்கிறது, மக்களுடைய கஷ்டங்கள் என்னென்ன என்பதை வெகு நன்ருக உணர்ந்தவர்கள். மக்களுடைய மதிப்பை நன்கு பெற்றவர்கள். அவர்களுடைய ஆலோசனைகளை எல்லாம் சர்க்கார் கேட்டு எடுத்துக்கொள்வது மிக மிக அவசியமாகும். ஆனுல் அவைகள் எல்லாம் அவர்கள் எந்த மொழியை நன்கு அறிவார்களோ, எது அவர்களுடைய தாய்மொழியோ அதிலே இல்லாது வேறு ஒரு மொழியில் இருப்பதால் அவர்களால் அவற்றை நன்கு புரிந்துகொண்டு பணியாற்றவே இயலவில்லை.

"அதோடு சர்க்கார் வெளியிடுகின்ற மசோதாக்கள் எல்லாம் எங்களுடைய சொந்த ஊரின் விலாசத்திற்குப் போய்க்கொண்டிருக்கின்றன. ஆனுல் நாங்கள் இங்கே இருக்கிருேம். தினசரி இரண்டு மூன்று மசோதாக்கள் என்று இப்பொழுது பிரசுரமாகிக் கொண்டிருக்கிறது. நாங்கள் ஊரிலேயே இருக்கும்போது இந்த மசோதாக்கள் வந்திருந்தால் இதைப் பற்றி எங்களுக்குச் சட்ட ஞானம் இல்லாவிட்டாலும்கூட சட்டம் படித்தவர்களின் உதவியைக்கொண்டு இதிலுள்ள குறைபாடுகள் என்ன என்ன என்பதை நன்கு அறிந்துகொண்டு வரமுடியும். அதோடு இந்த மசோதா சம்பந்தப்பட்ட வரையில் மக்களின் அபிப்பிராயம் என்ன என்பதையும் நன்கு அறிந்துகொண்டு வந்து சபையிலே சொல்ல முடியும். ஆனுல் இங்கே நாங்கள் வந்த பிறகு அந்த மசோதாக்கள் பிரசுரமாவதால் எங்களால் அதை நன்கு படித்துக்கொள்ளவே முடியவில்லை. அத்தோடு கூட ஒரு மசோதா கெஜட்டில் பிரசுரமாகி மூன்று நாட்களுக்குப் பிறகு சபையின் விவாதத்திற்கு வரலாமென்று இருக்கிறது. அந்தக் கொள்கையையே சர்க்கார் கடைப்பிடித்தால் எங்களால் எதையுமே நன்கு பரிசீலனை செய்துகொண்டு வரமுடியாமல் போய்விடுகிறது. அதோடு உங்களுக்குத் தெரியும். நாங்களெல்லாம் சட்டம் படித்தவர்கள் அல்ல என்று முன்பே சொன்னேன். பழைய சட்டங்கள் என்னென்ன இருக்கின்றன என்பதே எங்களுக்குத் தெரியாது. அனேகமாக இப்பொழுது வந்துகொண்டிருக்கிற சட்டங்கள் எல்லாம் பத்தொன்பதாம் நூற்ருண்டிலே இயற்றப்பட்ட சட்டங்களுக்கு திருத்த மசோதாக்கள். அந்தத் திருத்த மசோதாவை நன்கு புரிந்துகொண்டு நாங்கள் எங்களுக்குத் தோன்றிய யோசனைகளைச் சொல்ல வேண்டுமென்ருல் அந்தப் பழைய சட்டங்களும் எங்களுக்குக் கொடுக்கப்பட வேண்டும். ஆனுல் அந்தப் பழைய சட்டங்கள் எல்லாம் திருத்தச்சட்டம் வருகின்றபோது கொடுக்கப்படுவதே கிடையாது. எந்தச் சட்டம் எந்தத் தேதியில் காலாவதி ஆகின்றது என்பது சர்க்கார் அதிகாரிக்குத் தெரியாது என்பதல்ல. ஆகவே காலாவதி ஆவதற்கு மூன்று நாட்களுக்குமுன் சபைக்கு அந்த மசோதாவைக் கொண்டுவருவதற்குப் பதிலாக ஒரு மாதம் முன்பாவது அதைப் பிரசுரிக்கச் செய்தால் எங்கள் போன்றவர்களுக்கு மிகவும் நன்மையாக இருக்கும். கூடுமான வரையில் விதிகளில் கண்ட அவகாசத்திற்குக் கொஞ்சம் அதிகம் அவகாசம் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்பது எங்கள் தாழ்மையான வேண்டுகோள். தாங்கள் தங்கள் அதிகாரத்தையும்

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செல்வாக்கையும் உபயோகித்து இதுமாதிரியாக எங்களுக்கு பலச் சலுகைகளைப் பெற வசதி செய்துகொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

Sri S. T. ADITYAN :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, on going through the recommendations of the Select Committee, we find that there are a number of new proposals. Some of them are certainly very helpful. One of them is 'calling attention to matters of urgent public importance' and Chapter VII deals with it. It is a new innovation. The traditional practice is to bring in an adjournment motion on matters of public importance. Let me, Sir, without any kind of insinuation, tell this House that recently we have forgotten what these adjournment motions are. A number of motions for adjournment have been introduced in this House but all of them have shared the same fate. To put it in a nutshell, you have not admitted any of them."

Mr. SPEAKER :—" Not only myself but all the Speakers!" (Laughter.)

Sri S. T. ADITYAN :—" As far as the tradition of this House goes, it is a very long time since any motion for adournment has admitted." (Laughter.)

Mr. SPEAKER :—" Can the hon. Member point out whether any such motion has been admitted in England?"

Sri S. T. ADITYAN :—" Sir, we need not go as far as England."

Mr. SPEAKER :—" Has any motion for adjournment been admitted at least in Delhi?"

Sri S. T. ADITYAN :—" In Delhi, adjournment motions have been very frequently admitted."

Mr. SPEAKER :—" No, it is not the case there."

Sri S. T. ADITYAN :—" Sir, as long as I was a Member and as long as the Hon. Finance Minister was a member of the Parliament, a number of motions have been admitted. I have myself taken part in the discussion of some of them. At that time, Mr. Mavlankar was the Speaker. At least to create a novel situation, you may admit one or two, Sir, so that hon. Members may have some experience of what an adjournment motion is." (Laughter.)

Mr. SPEAKER :—" Then it is better we don't call it an adjournment motion. We can call it a 'novelty motion'." (Laughter.)

Sri S. T. ADITYAN :—" I understand your difficulty, Sir. 3-20 p.m.
But at least to provide for some novelty, I submit that you may admit one or two such adjournment motions. I know the usual ground on which you disallow them. You usually say that the matter involved concerns the day-to-day administration and that,

therefore, the adjournment motion cannot be allowed. Sir, it is neither my intention to criticize any of your rulings nor am I competent to do so."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I would suggest to the hon. Member that the rules may be changed so that I may admit as many adjournment motions as possible."

SRI S. T. ADITYAN :—" In fact, that was going to be my submission. I wanted to submit that a new provision should be included in the rule itself for the interpretation of the words 'day-to-day administration'. 'Day-to-day administration' certainly shall not include Police excesses. For instance, if 15 workers are beaten in a certain place, you say that it is a matter of day-to-day administration."

MR. SPEAKER :—" What I say is this. There are opportunities for the hon. Members to bring up such matters before the House. We have changed the rules in such a way that such topics can be brought before the House in some other form."

SRI S. T. ADITYAN :—" Sir, we have Chapter VII 'calling attention to matters of urgent public importance'. I hope, Sir, that you and the Speakers who may follow you will be more liberal in interpreting at least the provisions of this Chapter so that we may have a chance of calling attention to matters of urgent public importance.

" Then, I go to the next point, namely, allotment of time for transaction of non-official business. Somehow or other, business is so adjusted in this House that allotment of a day for transaction of non-official business is becoming a dead letter."

MR. SPEAKER :—" But it is only with the permission of the House that official business is transacted on a day intended for transaction of non-official business."

SRI S. T. ADITYAN :—" By somehow cajoling hon. Members, the Hon. the Finance Minister is always able to get more time for transaction of official business. No doubt, he moves a motion for the purpose. But whenever a day intended for transaction of non-official business is taken away, he should see to it that it is compensated by allotting some other day for the purpose."

THE HON. C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" May I point out to the hon. Member that in the Parliament for the entire Budget Session only two days are allotted for transaction of non-official business, one for consideration of Resolutions and another for consideration of Bills?"

SRI S. T. ADITYAN :—" May I point out to the Hon. the Finance Minister that not only for the entire session but for the entire year here, we are not getting even two days for transaction of non-official business? I think we have been here for about three

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years. If we calculate the number of days devoted to transaction of non-official business and divide it by the number of years that we have been here, we will find that we have got hardly two days in a whole year for transacting non-official business. More and more days should be allotted for non-official work and a minimum number of days should be fixed for this purpose so that it may act as a healthy check upon the Government's attempt to encroach upon days allotted for transacting non-official business.

"Sir, there is now provision sought to be made for the appointment of three new Committees. I welcome the provision. These Committees are the Committte on Estimates, the Business Advisory Committee and the Committee on Government Assurances. Of these three Committees, the Committee on Government Assurances is the most important. It will watch how far the assurances given by the Government are carried out so that they do not fade away but are fresh before the Government. It is a very healthy provision and I am sure the whole House will welcome it.

"There is only one more point and with that, I shall close. On the first day, I delivered my speech in this House, I made one suggestion. There are a number of Legislatures in this country and rulings are given almost everyday by the Presiding Officers. But it is only in respect of the Central Legislature that a neat little book called 'Rulings from the Chair' has been published wherein the rulings given by the Presiding Officer in the Delhi Parliament are incorporated. I submit, without any kind of flattery, that the rulings given by the Speaker here are at least as good as, if not better than, the rulings given by any Presiding Officer of any Legislature. (Cheers.) Sir, you have devoted a great deal of time and attention to the study of parliamentary procedure and it is only right and proper that your rulings should be compiled and published in the form of a book so that they may be useful not only to the hon. Members of this House but also to posterity and to the Members of other Legislatures in this country and elsewhere. This was a suggestion that I made on the first day I spoke in this House and I reiterate it now. If I remember aright, the former Chief Minister, Sri C. Rajagopalachari, promised that he would look into the matter and that he would very soon bring out such a publication. I am yet awaiting the publication. I think it will really be a very useful publication."

SRI A. RATNAM :—" கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இன்று இந்த சட்டசபையின் நடவடிக்கைகளை முக்கியமாக திருத்தியமைப்பதற்காக கொண்டுவந்திருக்கும் விவாதத்திற்காக நான் எனது பாராட்டுதலைத் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்வதோடு, சில கருத்துக்களையும் சொல்ல விரும்புகின்றேன். இந்த சட்டசபையிலே மொத்தம் 231 அங்கத்தினர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். அதிலே 43 அங்கத்தினர்கள் ஹரிஜனங்களாக இருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த சபையிலே சுமார் ஐந்தில் ஒரு பங்காக இருக்கும் ஹரிஜன அங்கத்தினர்களை எதற்காகத் தேர்ந்தெடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள் ? இந்திய அரசியல் சட்டத்தின் கீழ் இந்த சமூகத்தினரின் முன்னேற்றத்திற்காகவே இவ்வுரிமை அளிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இந்த நாட்டின் அடித்தட்டில் வாழ்க்கையில் மெலிந்து கஷ்டப்படும் அம் மக்களை முன்னேற்றப்பாதைக்கு அழைத்துச் செல்வதற்காகவும், அறிவு வளர்ச்சி அடைவதற்காகவும் அதன்பொருட்டு அவர் 3-26 p.m.

[Sri A. Ratnam] [8th December 1954

கள் இந்தச் சபையிலே இடம்பெற்று, சபையினுடைய எல்லா காரியங்களி லும் முக்கிய பங்கேற்று, அந்தச் சமூகத்தினருக்கு வேண்டிய நன்மைகளைச் செய்வதற்காகவும், அவ்வப்போது அரசியலாருக்கு அந்த சமூகத்தினரின் நிலைமையையும், தங்கள் கருத்துக்களையும் எடுத்துக்கூறி அவர்களுடைய சுபீட்சத்திற்காக பாடுபடுவதற்காகவே இச்சபையின் பிரதிநிதிகளாக மக்கள் வோட்டுரிமை மூலம் இங்கு கொண்டுவரப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இங்குள்ள 43 ஹரிஜன அங்கத்தினர்களில் சுமார் 30 பேர்கள் அரசியல் கட்சியான காங்கிரசில் இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு பலவகைகளில் சலுகைகள் கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது என்று சொன்னாலும்கூட, இந்தச் சபையின் நட வடிக்கைகளைப் புரிந்துகொள்வதற்காகவோ, அவர்களுடைய உள்ள நிலை மையையோ, தங்களின் கருத்துக்களையோ இச்சபைக்கு எடுத்துக்கூற போதிய சந்தர்ப்பம் கொடுக்கப்படுவதில்லை.''

Mr. SPEAKER :—" நான் எல்லோருக்கும்தான் இந்த சபையில் அவரவர்களுடைய கருத்துக்களை எடுத்துக்கூற சந்தர்ப்பம் அளிக்கிறேன்! என்மேல் குறை கூற வேண்டாம்.''

Sri A. RATNAM :—" இந்தச் சபையில் பேசுவதற்காகக் கொடுக் கப்படும் உரிமையைப்பற்றி குறை கூறவில்லை. அது தவிர செலக்ட் கமிட்டி போன்றவைகளில் ஹரிஜன அங்கத்தினர்கள் பங்கு பெற்று தங்கள் கருத்துக்களைத் தெரிவிக்க சந்தர்ப்பம் அளிக்கப்படுவதில்லை என்பதைத்தான் குறிப்பிட ஆசைப்படுகிறேன்.''

Mr. SPEAKER :—" அது என்னைப் பொறுத்தது அல்ல. மந்திரி யாரைச் சார்ந்தது. அவர்களிடத்திலே கேளுங்கள்.''

Sri A. RATNAM :—" நான் சபாநாயகரை குறை கூறவில்லை. இந்தச் சபையின் கவனத்திற்குத்தான் கொண்டுவர விரும்புகின்றேன். இந்த சபையில் ஹரிஜன அங்கத்தினர்களுக்கு இம்மாதிரியான நடவடிக்கைகளில் என்ன வசதி செய்து கொடுக்கப்படுகின்றது ? ஜனநாயகத்தின் பெயரால் இந்நாட்டிலே பிறந்த ஒவ்வொரு மக்களுக்கும் பிரஜா உரிமை அளிக்கப் பட்டிருக்கிறது. இந்தச் சபையிலே கொண்டுவரப்படுகின்ற ஒவ்வொரு மசோதாக்களும், ஒவ்வொரு சட்டங்களும் மக்களை பாதிக்கக்கூடியதாகவும் இருக்கலாம் ; மக்களை முன்னேற்றப்பாதையில் அழைத்துச் செல்லக்கூடிய தாகவும் இருக்கலாம். ஆகவே அவற்றில் என்ன விதிகள் செய்திருக்கிறார்கள், என்ன விதிகள் இன்னும் சேர்க்கப்படவேண்டும், எவைகளை அவற்றினின்றும் எடுத்துவிட வேண்டும் என்பதிலெல்லாம் இந்த ஒரு சமூகத்தினர் மட்டும் பங்கு கொள்வதற்கு முடிவதில்லை. ஒரு மசோதாவை நிறைவேற்றுவதென்றால் அதிலே எல்லா சமூகத்தினரும் பங்குகொள்ள வேண்டும். இன்றுள்ள அரசியல் நிலையிலே எந்த ஒரு காரியத்தை நிறைவேற்றுவதற்காக எடுத்துக் கொண்டாலும் அதிலே குறிப்பாக தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்களின் பிரச்னைகள் வராமல் இருக்கமுடியாது. அரசியலிலே அந்த அளவிலே முன்னேற்றம் அடைந்து வந்திருக்கின்ற இந்தக் காலத்தில் நம்முடைய மந்திரிகள் பல செலக்ட் கமிட்டிகளைக் கொண்டுவருகிறார்கள். அப்படி கமிட்டிகள் கொண்டு வருகின்றபோது, இந்த சபையினுடைய விப் **(whip)** தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்கள் மைனாரிடி கட்சியினர்தானே என்று அவர்களுக்கு சந்தர்ப்பம் அளிப்பது கிடையாது. அது மட்டுமல்ல. மைனாரிட்டி பார்ட்டிகளாக பரிணமிக்கின்ற மற்றப் பார்ட்டிகளையும்கூட கலந்து ஆலோசிப்பது கிடையாது. ஒவ்வொரு காரியத்திற்கும் ஐந்து நிமிஷமாவது மைனாரிட்டி பார்ட்டிகளைக் கலந் தாலோசிக்க வேண்டும். ஆனால் இந்தச் சபையின் விப் அவர்கள் அப்படிச் செய்வதே யில்லை என்பதை மீண்டும் கூற விரும்புகிறேன்.''

3-30 p.m. ***Sri K. RAJARAM NAIDU** :—" ஸ்ரீ ரத்னம் அவர்கள் பேசும்போது, மைனாரிடி சமூகத்தினருக்கு செலக்ட் கமிட்டிகளில் இடம் கொடுப்பதே இல்லை ; ஒரு சமூகத்தையே கழித்துக் கட்டிவிடுகிறோம் என்று சொல்வது சரியல்ல. மைனாரிடி சமூகத்தின் பிரதிநிதி இல்லாத செலக்ட் கமிட்டியே இல்லை என்று நான் கூறுகிறேன். கடந்த இரண்டு வருஷங் களாக இந்தச் சபையிலே நியமிக்கப்பட்ட செலக்ட் கமிட்டிகளில் ஹரிஜன

8th December 1954] [Sri K. Rajaram Naidu]

அங்கத்தினர் இல்லாதிருந்ததே கிடையாது. சில கமிட்டிகளில் ஒருவர், சில கமிட்டிகளில் இரண்டு அல்லது மூன்று பேர்கள்கூட இருந்திருக்கிருர்கள். ஆகையால், இம்மாதிரி அவதூருன வார்த்தைகளைப் பேசவேண்டாமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்கின்றேன்.

"இன்னொரு விளக்கம்; இந்தச் சபையிலே 231 அங்கத்தினர்கள் இருக்கின்ருேம். இரண்டு அல்லது மூன்று பேர்களைச் சேர்த்து ஒரு கட்சி என்று வைத்துக்கொண்டு, எங்கள் கட்சிக்கும் செலக்ட் கமிட்டியில் பிரதிநிதித்துவம் வேண்டுமென்று சொல்வது சரியல்ல.

"குறைந்தபட்சம் ஐம்பதுபேர் கொண்ட கமிட்டி நியமித்தால்தான் ஒவ்வொரு கட்சிக்கும் பிரதிநிதித்துவம் கொடுக்க முடியும். அதிகபட்சம் 15 பேர்களுக்குமேல் செலக்ட் கமிட்டியில் இருக்கக்கூடாது என்று நமது விதிகள் கூறுகின்றன. காங்கிரஸ் கட்சியிலுள்ள அங்கத்தினர்களின் எண்ணிக்கைப்படி பார்த்தால் இந்தச் சபையில் 70 சத வீதம் வரையில் இருக்கின்ருேம். ஆனல் செலக்ட் கமிட்டியில் 50 சத விகித ஸ்தானங்கள் கூட காங்கிரஸ் கட்சிக்கு கிடைப்பது அரிதாக இருக்கிறது. பதினைந்து பேர்களுள்ள செலக்ட் கமிட்டியில் சில சமயங்களில் எட்டு அல்லது ஒன்பது ஸ்தானங்கள்தான் காங்கிரஸ் கட்சிக்கு கிடைக்கிறது. ஆகவே, எங்கள் கட்சியின் கோட்டாவிலிருந்து அடுத்த கட்சிக்கு ஸ்தானங்களைக் கொடுத்திருக்கின்ருேம். ஆகையால், நண்பர் ஸ்ரீ ரத்னம் உண்மைக்குப் புறம்பாகப் பேசுவது சரியல்ல என்று தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்."

SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR :—" The hon. Member Sri Rajaram raised a point of order . . ."

MR. SPEAKER :—" It was not a point of order. It was only his personal explanation."

SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR :—" Whatever it is, he made a statement that there was not a single Select Committee in which there was not a Harijan. It is not a fact, Sir."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Can the hon. Member give the name of the Committee in which there was not a Harijan? "

SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR :—" What about the Malabar Tenancy Committee? It was also a Select Committee and there was no Harijan in it."

SRI A. RATNAM :—" நான் காரணம் இல்லாமல் கூறவில்லை. ஜனநாயக முறைப்படி இந்தச் சபையிலுள்ள எல்லாக் கட்சிகளுக்கும் உரிய ஸ்தானங்கள் செலக்ட் கமிட்டியில் கொடுக்கப்படவேண்டும் என்று தான் நான் சொல்கிறேனே தவிர, ஏதோ எனக்கு கிடைக்கவேண்டுமென்று நான் கூறவில்லை. எந்த செலக்ட் கமிட்டியிலும் நான் இதுவரை மெம்பராக இருந்தது கிடையாது."

SRI K. RAJARAM NAIDU :—" அதைச் சொல்லுங்கள். நான் ஒத்துக்கொள்கிறேன்."

SRI A. RATNAM :—" காங்கிரஸ் கட்சியில் அதிகமாக மெம்பர்கள் இருக்கிருர்கள். அதற்குத் தகுந்தவாறு செலக்ட் கமிட்டியில் மெஜாரிடியாக சேர்ந்துகொண்டு மற்றக் கட்சிகளுக்கு சரியான முறையில் ஸ்தானங்கள் கொடுப்பது கிடையாது. இந்தச் சபையின் ஐந்தில் ஒரு பங்கு எண்ணிக்கையுள்ள ஹரிஜன அங்கத்தினர்களுக்கு மூன்று ஸ்தானங்கள் கூட கொடுக்கப்படவில்லை. இது உரிமைப் பிரச்னை அல்லவா என்று கேட்கிறேன். சமையலில் எப்படி கருவேப்பிலையை வாசனைக்குச் சேர்த்துக்

[Sri A. Ratnam] [8th December 1954

கொள்ளப்படுகிறதோ, அதுபோல, ஹரிஜன அங்கத்தினர்களேயும் சர்க்கார் பாவிக்கிருர்கள். இவர்களுக்குச் சாதகமாக கையைத் தூக்குவதற்கும் மசோதாக்களே நிறைவேற்றுவதற்கும் ஹரிஜன அங்கத்தினர்கள் உபயோகப் படுத்திக்கொள்ளுகிருர்கள். தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட ஹரிஜன மக்களால் தேர்ந் தெடுக்கப்பட்டு இந்தச் சபையில் வந்திருக்கும் ஹரிஜன அங்கத்தினர்களின் குரல், அந்தந்த தொகுதியிலுள்ள மக்கள் படும் கஷ்டங்களே எடுத்துச் சொல்லும் குரல், சட்டசபையில் கேட்பதில்லேயே என்று மக்கள் ஏங்கு கிருர்கள்.

" மசோதாக்களே செலக்ட் கமிட்டிக்கு விடுகிறேம் என்று சொல்லப் படுகிறது. மசோதாக்கள் ஆங்கிலத்திலேயே அச்சடிக்கப்படுவதால், செலக்ட் கமிட்டியில் ஆங்கிலம் தெரியாத அங்கத்தினர்கள் அதன்மேல் விவாதிக்க முடிவதில்லே. ஆகவே, மசோதாக்களே ஆங்கிலத்தில் தயாரிப்பதோடு, தமிழிலும் மொழிபெயர்த்து செலக்ட் கமிட்டி அங்கத்தினர்களுக்கும், மற்றும் ஆங்கிலம் தெரியாத சட்டசபை அங்கத்தினர்களுக்கும் கொடுத்தால் நலமாக இருக்கும். ஹரிஜனங்களே எடுத்துக்கொள்கிறேம் என்று பெயரளவுக்கு ஒரு சிலரைப் போட்டுக்கொண்டு செலக்ட் கமிட்டி நடத்துவதில் என்ன பிரயோஜனம் ?

" எஸ்டிமேட்டுகள் கமிட்டிகளே நியமிப்பது பாராட்டுதற்குரிய விஷயம். பப்ளிக் அகௌண்ட்ஸ் கமிட்டி போன்ற கமிட்டிகளே வைத்து, கடந்துபோன காரியங்களே பேசுவதில் என்ன பிரயோஜனம் ? மத்திய சர்க்கார் எஸ்டி மேட்டுகள் கமிட்டி என்று வைத்திருக்கிருர்கள்."

Mr. SPEAKER :—" எஸ்டிமேட் கமிட்டி இங்கும் இருக்கிறது."

Sri A. RATNAM :—" ஒரு காரியம் நடந்து பிறகு அதைப் பற்றி பேசுவதைவிட முன்னுலேயே என்னென்ன செய்யவேண்டுமோ அந்த முறையில் நாம் செயலாற்ற வேண்டும். அதற்காகத்தான் நான் இவைகளே யெல்லாம் எடுத்துக்காட்டுகின்றேன்.

" இன்று காலே ஒரு மசோதா கொண்டுவரப்பட்டது. ஆனுல், சர்க்கார்க் கட்சித் தோழர்கள் அதற்கு எதிர்ப்பாக இருந்த காரணத்தினுல், கூட்டம் முடிந்த பிறகு சபாநாயகர் கட்சித் தலேவர்களேக் கலந்தாலோசிக்கவேண்டிய நிலேமை ஏற்பட்டது. மசோதாக்கள் வரும்போது நாட்டு மக்களின் நன் மையைக் கருத்தில் கொண்டு நாம் காரியங்களேச் செய்கிறேம். நான் வேறு விஷயங்களேப்பற்றி யெல்லாம் சொல்லிக்கொண்டேபோனுல் நேரம் போதாது. ஆகவே, நான் ஒரு யோசனே சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன் ; இந்தச் சபையில் எத்தனே மெம்பர்கள் இருக்கிருர்களோ அதில் பத்தில் ஒரு பங்கு பேர்கள் வந்தால் கூட்டத்தை நடத்தலாம் என்று ஒரு விதி இருக்கிறதைப் போல இந்தச் சபையில் பத்தில் ஒரு பங்கு அங்கத்தினர்கள் எழுந்து நின்று ஒரு குறிப்பிட்ட விஷயத்தைப் பரிசீலிக்கவேண்டுமென்று சொன் னுல் அதனே ஆலோசிக்கவேண்டும். உடனடியாகக் கொண்டுவரக்கூடா தென்று பிரச்னேயைக் கிளப்பினுல் அதனே சபாநாயகர் வோட்டெடுப்பின் மூலமாக முடிவு செய்யவேண்டும் என்பது என்னுடைய அவா. அப்படிச் செய்தால் அது மக்களுக்கு நன்மை பயக்கக்கூடியதாகும். பொதுமக்களும் வரவேற்கத்தக்கதாக இருக்கும்.

" சர்க்கார் கெஜட்டில் ஒரு பிரசுரத்தைச் செய்துவிட்டு ஒரு மசோதாவை நிறைவேற்றுவது என்பது மிக ஆபத்தான காரியம். அதைப்பரிசீலனே செய்து தக்கவாறு நம்முடைய விதியைத் திருத்தவேண்டும்.

" ஷார்ட் நோடீஸ் கேள்வி கொடுக்கும்போது சபாநாயகர் அதை உன்னிப்பாகக் கவனிக்கிருர். ஒத்திவைப்புப் பிரேரணேகள் கொடுத்தால்கூட அவைகளே ஷார்ட் நோடீஸ் கேள்விகளாகப் போடும்படி சபாநாயகர் நல்ல எண்ணத்தோடு சொல்கிருர். அதனே நாங்களும் ஏற்றுக்கொள்கிறேம். ஆனுல், ஷார்ட் நோடீஸ் கேள்விகள் கொடுத்தால், அவை அடுத்த கூட்டத்திற்குக்கூட வருவது கிடையாது. அந்த அளவுக்கு அமைச்சர் களுடைய இலாகாக்கள் வேலே செய்துவருகின்றன. ஒத்தி வைப்புப் பிரேரணேயை நாங்கள் கொண்டுவருகிறேம் என்றுல், அதற்குக் காரணம்

8th December 1954] [Sri A. Ratnam]

நாட்டிலே மக்களுக்கு பெரிய தீங்கு ஏற்பட்டுவிட்டது என்று அர்த்தம். அதனை நிவர்த்திப்பதற்குத்தான் ஒத்திவைப்புப் பிரேரணைகளைக் கொண்டு வருகிறோம். அவசரக் கேள்விகள் எவ்வளவோ கொடுத்தும் அவை உடனுக்குடன் சபைமுன் வருவது இல்லை. மக்களுடைய குறைகளை எடுத்துச் சொல்வதற்கு சாதாரண கேள்விகளும் நாங்கள் கொடுக்கிறோம். அவை சபை முன் வராததால் பொதுமக்கள் வேதனைப்படுகிறார்கள். மக்களின் பிரதிநிதிகள் சட்டசபையில் அவர்களுடைய குறைகளை எடுத்துச்சொல்லி வாதாடுவது கிடையாது என்ற அபிப்பிராயம் மக்களிடையே ஏற்படக்கூடாது. ஆகவே, மந்திரிகள் நாங்கள் கொடுக்கும் கேள்விகள், ஒத்திவைப்பு பிரேரணைகள் ஆகியவற்றினை உடனுக்குடன் கவனித்து அவைகளுக்குப் பதிலளிக்க வேண்டும்.

"சர்க்கார் சார்பில் என்ன நடந்துகொண்டு வருகிறதென்றால் தொழிலாளர்களுக்கு நன்மை செய்வதாக ஒரு திட்டம், அதற்கு ஒரு மசோதா என்று சொல்லி அது சட்டமாக்கப்படுகிறது. பாமர ஹரிஜன மக்களுக்கு என்றும் விவசாயிகளுக்கு என்றும் சட்டங்கள் கொண்டுவரப்படுகின்றன . . ."

THE HON SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—"Sir, I think we are discussing the Assembly Rules. It is better if the hon. Member is within the bounds of the subject under discussion." 3 40 p.m.

SRI A. RATNAM :—"நான் கூறுவதெல்லாம் சர்க்கார் கட்சியைத் தாக்குவதற்காக அல்ல. இந்தச் சபையில் கொண்டுவரக்கூடிய சட்டங்கள் மக்களுக்கு நன்மை பயக்கவேண்டும். நாட்டுக்கு நன்மை பயக்க வேண்டும். பாட்டாளி மக்களுக்கு நன்மை பயக்கவேண்டும். அந்த நோக்கத்தோடு ஒரு சட்டமும் இந்த சர்க்கார் நிறைவேற்றுவது கிடையாது. பெரிய பெரிய முதலாளிகளுக்கும், பெருநிலச்சுவாந்தார்களுக்கும்தான் அதிகமாக வசதிகள் செய்துகொடுக்கப்படுகின்றன, என்பதற்காகத்தான் நான் இதைச் சொல்கின்றேன்.

"பழையசட்டங்களைப்பற்றி நான் கூறவில்லை. இப்பொழுது சட்டசபை மெம்பர்களுக்கு அட்மின்ஸ்ட்ரேஷன் ரிப்போர்ட் சரியாக வழங்கப்படுவது கிடையாது. இப்பொழுது கொண்டுவந்திருக்கும் சட்டங்கள் அமலாக்கப் படப்போகின்றன. அதனால் என்ன நன்மையை இந்த சர்க்கார் செய்து விடப்போகிறது என்று புரியவில்லை. இந்தச் சட்டங்கள் எதற்காக உபயோகப்படப்போகிறது ? ஒரு டிபார்ட்மெண்டு ரிப்போர்ட்டுக்கூட இந்தச் சட்டசபை மெம்பர்களுக்குக் கொடுக்கப்படவில்லை. இதைப்பற்றியெல்லாம் விதிகள் தனியாக எடுத்துக்கொள்ளும்போது பேசவிரும்புகிறேன்."

SRI E. L. RAGHAVA MUDALIAR :—" Mr. Speaker, I wish to say a few words about the newly framed Assembly Rules. As observed by many hon. Members, I think the right to move an adjournment motion is a very valuable right to draw the pointed attention of the Government to urgent and important matters. In this respect, as my hon. Friend Sri Adityan has rightly observed, no adjournment motion has yet been allowed. Even though it need not be allowed as a matter of novelty, at least the relevant provisions may be liberalised in certain respects so that some motion may be allowed. All the motions should not be rejected on the ground that they relate to day-to-day administration.

" I will now come to the next point. There has been a common grievance about the question of translation. Though I am able to speak and understand English, I am not able to understand Malayalam. Fortunately, nobody talks in Kanarese and to that extent it is a relief. Some of the hon. Members who can talk in

English, as a matter of practice and as a matter of convenience, talk in Malayalam and many other hon. Members are not able to understand their Malayalam speech. Even from this point of view, it is better that the Acts and other literature supplied by the Secretariat are translated into languages which are understood by the respective Members.

" Hon. Member Sri Venkataswami Naidu was expatiating on the provision relating to the appointment of many more Committees. He referred to the provision for the appointment of three more committees. But, I do not think the mere appointment of such Committees will redress our grievances. As he has rightly said, the House Committee has been functioning only in passing resolutions. They could not stop even the mosquito nuisance in the Legislators' Hostel. A mere complaint to the Corporation would have set matters right and the nuisance would have been removed. So, I do not think it will serve any good purpose to have any committee unless it is in a position to enforce its decisions. I would suggest that the Committee on Assurances may be entrusted with the task of seeing that the resolutions of various committees are implemented as far as possible by the Government with the least delay.

" In emergencies, the Hon. Speaker ought to have power to suspend certain rules and nobody can have any grievance on that account. But, the Government should not take advantage of this provision and often appeal to the Speaker to suspend the rules. Of course, it may be said that the Leader of the House will move a motion that a particular rule be suspended and only when the House gives consent to this, the rule will be suspended. I wish to point out that as the Leader of the House is also the leader of the majority party, it is taken for granted that the motion will be easily carried. So, there is no use in saying that the House has to agree to the motion. The Hon. Leader of the House should see that he does not ordinarily move such a resolution. He should move it only on occasions when it is impossible to carry on otherwise. We have read that in Englanl the Opposition has got more facilities. In order to enable the Opposition to function effectively, the Leader of the Opposition in the Parliament in England is paid and is also given many facilities. In effect, he forms a shadow cabinet and is able to carry on his work effectively. I think even our parliamentary rules allow such a thing."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The Central Government do not pay anything to the Leader of the Opposition in the Parliament at Delhi."

SRI E. L. RAGHAVA MUDALIAR :—" Whatever it is, if the Opposition is to function effectively, I think some such arrangement must be made. There must be a shadow cabinet in order that there may be a check over the work of the Cabinet. (Hear, hear.)

8th December 1954] [Sri E. L. Raghava Mudaliar]

"There is another healthy tradition followed in the British Parliament. In very important matters, especially foreign affairs, they take the Leader of the Opposition into confidence if not the whole House so that there may be a continuity of policy, whatever party might form the Government. Of course, we have no foreign policy. But our relationship with the Central Government as well as inter-State affairs with regard to boundary disputes, for example, resemble foreign policy. Therefore, in such matters, it will be better if we evolve some tradition or rule for the Government to take the Opposition Leader into confidence. This is all that I wish to say on the general principles. With regard to particular clauses, I think I can give my views when we have a fuller discussion. Thank you, Sir."

* SRI C. H. KANARAN:—"മിസ്റ്റർ സ്പീക്കർ, സർ, ഈ അസെംബ്ലി മുമ്പാകെ രാജ്യത്തു നടക്കുന്ന പ്രധാന സംഭവങ്ങൾ കൊണ്ടുവരുന്നതു് അടിയന്തിരപ്രമേയങ്ങൾ വഴിക്കാണ്. എന്നാൽ ഈ അസെംബ്ലിയിൽ അടിയന്തിരപ്രമേയങ്ങൾ അയച്ചാൽ ഇതുവരെ അനുവദിച്ചുകണ്ടിട്ടില്ല." 3.45 p.m.

MR. SPEAKER:—"Not only in this Assembly, but nowhere else also."

* SRI C. H. KANARAN:—"യാതൊരടിയന്തിരപ്രമേയവും ചർച്ചയ്ക്കെടുക്കാൻ വയ്യാത്ത മട്ടിലാണ് റൂളുണ്ടാക്കിയിരിക്കുന്നതു്. ഒരു അടിയന്തിരപ്രമേയം ചർച്ചയ്ക്കെടുക്കാൻ സൌകര്യം കിട്ടുന്നതു് വളരെവളരെ ചുരുക്കമാണ്. പഴയ റൂളുകളിൽതന്നെ ഒരു അടിയന്തിരപ്രമേയം അനുവദിക്കാതിരിക്കാനുള്ള വ്യവസ്ഥകൾ വേണ്ടുവോളമുള്ളപ്പോൾ, പുതിയ റൂളുകളിൽ ചിലതെല്ലാംകൂടി കൂട്ടിച്ചേർത്തിരിക്കുകയാണ്. രണ്ടു പ്രത്യേക വകുപ്പുകളെപ്പററിയാണ് എനിക്കു എടുത്തു പറയുവാനുള്ളതു്. അതായതു്, 'The matter to be discussed must involve more than the ordinary administration of law; and the motion must refer to a matter in which the responsibility of the Government is clearly involved.' എന്നുവെച്ചാൽ, ഈ നാട്ടിൽ നടക്കുന്ന യാതൊരു കാര്യവും അടിയന്തിരപ്രമേയമായിട്ടു കൊണ്ടുവരാൻ പാടില്ലെന്നാണ് അർത്ഥം. ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടിന്റെ നടപടിയും ഉത്തരവാദിത്വവും വ്യക്തമായിരിക്കണമെന്നാണ് വ്യവസ്ഥ. ഈ രാജ്യത്തു ഇന്നു എന്തെല്ലാം സംഭവങ്ങൾ നടക്കുന്നു. നാട്ടിലെ ജനങ്ങളെ സാരമായി ബാധിക്കുന്ന പലതും, ഈ അസെംബ്ലിയുടെ ഗൌരവമായ പരിചിന്തനത്തിന്നു വിഷയമാകേണ്ട പലതും ഇന്നു ഈ രാജ്യത്തു നടക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്. പക്ഷെ അതിനെല്ലാം ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടാണ് ഉത്തരവാദിയെന്നു വ്യക്തമായി തെളിഞ്ഞാലേ അടിയന്തിരപ്രമേയമായി ചർച്ചയ്ക്കെടുക്കാൻ പാടുള്ളുവെന്നാണ് പറയുന്നതു്. കൂടാതെ അടിയന്തിരപ്രമേയത്തിന്നു വിഷയമാകുന്ന സംഗതി ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടിന്റെ സാധാരണ ഭരണനടപടികളിൽ കവിഞ്ഞുള്ളതായിരിക്കുകയും വേണം. എന്തെല്ലാമാണ് ഈ സാധാരണ ഭരണനടപടികൾ? ആളുകളുടെ തലതല്ലിപ്പൊളിക്കുക, ലാത്തിച്ചാർജ്ജ് നടത്തുക, വെടിവെയ്ക്കുക, ഇതെല്ലാം ഈ നാട്ടിലെ സാധാരണ ഭരണനടപടികളാണ്. അതൊന്നും അടിയന്തിരപ്രമേയത്തിന്നു വിഷയമാക്കാൻ പാടില്ല. എന്നുവെച്ചാൽ, ഒരു കാര്യവും അടിയന്തിരപ്രമേയമായിട്ടു ഇവിടെ കൊണ്ടുവരാൻ പാടില്ലെന്നു ചുരുക്കം. ഈ വ്യവസ്ഥകൾ സ്വീകാര്യമല്ല. നാട്ടിനേയും ജനങ്ങളേയും സാരമായി സ്പർശിക്കുന്ന സംഭവങ്ങൾ അടിയന്തിരപ്രമേയരൂപത്തിൽ ചർച്ചയ്ക്കെടുക്കുവാൻ സന്ദർഭമുണ്ടാകത്തക്കവിധത്തിൽ ഈ വ്യവസ്ഥകളിൽ അയവുവരുത്തേണ്ടതു് അത്യാവശ്യമാണ്. രണ്ടുമൂന്നു കൊല്ലക്കാലത്തെ ഇവിടത്തെ അനുഭവം വെച്ചുനോക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ഒരു സംഗതിയെ കുറിച്ചും അടിയന്തിരപ്രമേയം അവതരിപ്പിക്കാനൊ ചർച്ചചെയ്യാനൊ സാദ്ധ്യമല്ലാത്ത ഒരു പരിതഃസ്ഥിതിയാണിവിടെയുള്ളതു്. മലബാറിലാണെങ്കിൽ ഇപ്പോൾതന്നെ മരക്കച്ചവടക്കാരുടെ പ്രശ്നം ഉണ്ടു്. മരം മുറിക്കൽ തടഞ്ഞതിന്റെ ഫലമായി ഘോഷയാത്രകളും ഹർത്താലുകളുമെല്ലാം നടന്നിരിക്കുന്നു. അതൊന്നും ഇവിടെ കൊണ്ടുവരാൻ പാടില്ല. അതെല്ലാം ഭരണപരമായ സാധാരണ നടപടികളാണെന്നു പറഞ്ഞു തള്ളിക്ക

[Sri C. H. Kanaran] [8th December 1954

ഉയാൻ വളരെ എളുപ്പമാണ്. ഇങ്ങിനെ ഏതു അടിയന്തിരപ്രശ്നമെടുത്താലും അതെല്ലാം ഭരണപരമായ സാധാരണ നടപടികളാണെന്നു പറഞ്ഞു പ്രമേയത്തിന്നു അനുവാദം നിഷേധിക്കാൻ സൌകര്യം നൽകുന്ന ഒരു വ്യവസ്ഥയാണിതു്.

"ഇനിയൊന്നു പറവാനുള്ളതു് മന്ത്രിമാർക്കു് പൊതുതാല്പര്യത്തിന്റെ പേരിൽ ഒരു ചോദ്യത്തിന്നു ഉത്തരം പറയാതിരിക്കാൻ അവകാശമുണ്ടെന്നു് പറയുന്ന വകുപ്പിനെപ്പററിയാണു്. പൊതുതാല്പര്യത്തിന്റെ പേരിൽ പറയാൻ പാടില്ലാത്ത എന്തുകാര്യമാണിവിടെ നടക്കുന്നതെന്നു എനിക്കു മനസ്സിലാവുന്നില്ല. ഇതൊന്നും പൊതുതാല്പര്യമല്ല. മന്ത്രിമാർക്കു് ചില സ്വകാര്യതാല്പര്യങ്ങളുണ്ടായിരിക്കും. അതു വെളിയിലായാൽ കാര്യം കുഴപ്പമാകും. നാട്ടിലിറങ്ങാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ലാതെവരും. അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള കാര്യങ്ങൾ വരുമ്പോൾ പൊതുതാല്പര്യത്തിന്റെ പേരും പറഞ്ഞു മന്ത്രിമാർക്കു് രക്ഷപ്പെടാനുള്ള ഒരു മാർഗ്ഗമാണിതു്. പൊതുതാല്പര്യമെന്ന പേരിൽ സ്വകാര്യതാല്പര്യങ്ങൾ സംരക്ഷിക്കാൻ മന്ത്രിമാർക്കു് ഈ വ്യവസ്ഥവേണം. ഈ വ്യവസ്ഥ നമ്മുടെ നടപടിച്ചട്ടങ്ങളിൽനിന്നും എടുത്തുകളയേണ്ട കാലം അതിക്രമിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. ഇന്നു കാലത്തുതന്നെ ഇവിടെ ഒരു പ്രശ്നം ഉന്നയിക്കപ്പെട്ടു. കേന്ദ്രഗവമ്മേണ്ടും ഈ ഗവമ്മേണ്ടുമായുള്ള കത്തിടപാടുകളെപ്പററി ചോദിച്ചപ്പോൾ ഉത്തരം പറയുന്നതു് പൊതുതാല്പര്യത്തിന്നു ഹാനികരമാണുപോലും. ഈ രാജ്യത്തെ മുഴുവൻ ബാധിക്കുന്ന ഒരു പ്രശ്നത്തെപ്പററി കേന്ദ്രഗവമ്മേണ്ടിന്നു് അയച്ച കത്തു് എന്താണെന്നു് വെളിപ്പെടുത്തിയാൽ പൊതുതാല്പര്യം മുഴുവൻ അപകടത്തിലാവും പോലും. ഇതിന്റെ രഹസ്യമെന്താണെന്നു എനിക്കു മനസ്സിലാകുന്നില്ല. ഒരു കാര്യം സ്പഷ്ടമാണു. പൊതുതാല്പര്യം അപകടത്തിലാവുകയില്ല; പക്ഷെ, ചില സ്വകാര്യതാല്പര്യങ്ങൾ അപകടത്തിലാവും.

3–50 p.m. "ഇനി അനൌദ്യോഗികദിവസത്തെപ്പററിയുള്ള വ്യവസ്ഥ എടുത്തുനോക്കാം. അതു പറയുമ്പോൾ ഇംഗ്ലണ്ടിന്റെ കഥയും ഇന്ത്യൻ പാർലിമെണ്ടിന്റെ കഥയും മററും പറഞ്ഞു ഒഴിഞ്ഞുകളയുകയാണു പതിവു്. അവിടെ എന്തോ നടക്കട്ടെ അതിനെക്കുറിച്ചൊന്നും എനിക്കു പറയാനില്ല. നമുക്കു നല്ലതെന്തെന്നു ചിന്തിക്കുകയാണു് നമ്മുടെ ആവശ്യം. എത്രയോ പ്രധാനപ്പെട്ട അനൌദ്യോഗികപ്രമേയങ്ങൾ ഇവിടെ കിട്ടിയിട്ടുണ്ടു്. അനൌദ്യോഗിക നടപടികൾക്കു ആഴ്ചയിൽ ഒരു ദിവസമെന്നാണു് വെപ്പു്. അതുപോയിട്ടു് ഒരു സിററിംഗിൽ ഒരു ദിവസം കിട്ടാറില്ലെന്നുള്ളതാണു് അനുഭവം. ഇതു് ഇങ്ങിനെ തുടരാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല ആഴ്ചയിൽ ഒരു ദിവസംതന്നെപോരാ. കുറഞ്ഞതു് രണ്ടു ദിവസമെങ്കിലും അനൌദ്യോഗിക നടപടികൾക്കുവേണ്ടി മാററിവെയ്ക്കണമെന്നാണു് ഞാൻ പറയുന്നതു്. ഔദ്യോഗിക ദിവസങ്ങളുടെ സംഖ്യകുറച്ചു് അനൌദ്യോഗിക ദിവസങ്ങളുടെ സംഖ്യ വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കണം. പ്രതിപക്ഷത്തിന്റെ സംഖ്യാബലംനോക്കിയാലും അവർക്കു് രണ്ടു ദിവസത്തിന്നവകാശമുണ്ടു് മുപ്പതു ശതമാനം അംഗങ്ങൾ പ്രതിപക്ഷത്താണു്. അവർക്കു ജനസംഖ്യത്തോതനുസരിച്ചു് ആഴ്ചയിൽ രണ്ടു ദിവസത്തിന്നു് നിശ്ചയമായും അവകാശമുണ്ടു്. അതനുവദിച്ചാലെ പ്രമേയങ്ങൾ വഴിക്കും മററു രൂപത്തിലും രാജ്യത്തിലെ പ്രധാന പ്രശ്നങ്ങൾ സഭയുടെ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരാൻ സാധിക്കൂ.

"പിന്നെ ഭാഷയുടെ കാര്യം. അതു് ഇവിടെ പല ബഹു മെമ്പർമാരും പറഞ്ഞുകഴിഞ്ഞു. മലയാളത്തിൽ ചോദ്യങ്ങൾ ചോദിക്കാൻ പാടില്ലെന്നു് നിരോധിച്ചിട്ടില്ലെന്നുള്ളതു് പരമാർത്ഥംതന്നെ. പക്ഷെ അതുകൊണ്ടെന്തുകാര്യം? മലയാളത്തിൽ ചോദിച്ചാൽ മന്ത്രിമാർക്കു മനസ്സിലാവുകയില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടു് ചോദ്യത്തിന്നു് ഉത്തരം കിട്ടുകയുമില്ല. ഭാഷയെസംബന്ധിച്ച വ്യവസ്ഥ ഈ സഭയുടെ നടപടികളെ വളരെ അധികം തടസ്സപ്പെടുത്തുകയും നിഷ്പ്രയോജനമാക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്ന ഒരു ഏർപ്പാടാണു്. ജനകീയ ഭരണത്തിൽ ഗവമ്മേണ്ടിന്റെ ചെയ്തികളെന്തെല്ലാമെന്നു് ജനങ്ങൾ മനസ്സിലാക്കേണ്ടതു് ആവശ്യമാണു്. അതിൽ ഭാഷ ഏററവും പ്രധാനപ്പെട്ട ഒരു ഘടകമാണെന്നുള്ളതു് തർക്കമററ സംഗതിയാണു്. ഈ അസംബ്ലിയിലാണെങ്കിൽ പല ഭാഷക്കാരുമുണ്ടു്. അതുകൊണ്ടു് എല്ലാ ഭാഷകളും ഒരുപോലെ ഉപയോഗിക്കാനുള്ള സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യം ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കണം. ഈ അസംബ്ലിയുടെ കാര്യം പറയുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ഭൂരിപക്ഷം ആളുകളും ഇംഗ്ലീഷ് ശരിയായി മനസ്സിലാക്കാൻ കഴിയാത്തവരാണു്. അതേസമയം മെമ്പർമാർക്കു അയയ്ക്കുന്ന ഗസററും മററു പ്രസിദ്ധീകരണങ്ങളുമെല്ലാം ഇംഗ്ലീഷിലാണു്. ഇതെല്ലാം വാങ്ങി അട്ടിയട്ടിയായി അടുക്കിവെച്ചു കണ്ടുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കയല്ലാതെ അതിലെന്താണു് പറയുന്നതെന്നു മനസ്സിലാക്കാൻ ഭാഷയുടെ ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടുകൊണ്ടു് പലർക്കും സാധിക്കുന്നില്ല. ഇതെല്ലാം മെമ്പർമാർ മനസ്സിലാക്കണമെന്ന ആഗ്രഹം ഗവമ്മേണ്ടിന്നുണ്ടു്

8th December 1954] [Sri C. H. Kanaran]

എന്ന ലക്ഷണം കാണുന്നില്ല. അങ്ങനെ ഒരാഗ്രഹം ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അവർക്കു മനസ്സിലാകുന്ന ഭാഷയിൽതന്നെ കാര്യങ്ങൾ പറയാൻ ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടു് ശ്രദ്ധിക്കണം. അതിനുള്ള നടപടികൾ ഉടനെ എടുക്കണം. ഈ ഭാഷാപ്രശ്നം ആന്ധ്രാക്കാർ ഇവിടെ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നപ്പോൾ ആലോചനയ്ക്കുവന്നു. പക്ഷെ അന്നത്തെ നിർദ്ദേശങ്ങൾ തള്ളിക്കളയുകയാണു് ചെയ്തതു്. തള്ളിക്കളഞ്ഞതിന്റെ രഹസ്യം എന്താണു്? കാര്യങ്ങൾ മെമ്പർമാരും പൊതുജനങ്ങളും മനസ്സിലാക്കണമെന്നല്ല ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടിന്റെ ആഗ്രഹം. നിവൃത്തിയുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ ഒന്നും മനസ്സിലാകാതിരിക്കണമെന്നാണു് ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടിന്റെ നോട്ടം. ജനങ്ങൾ മനസ്സിലാക്കിയാൽ കാര്യം കുഴങ്ങും, അത്രയ്ക്കു മോശമായ കാര്യങ്ങളാണു് അവർ ചെയ്യുന്നതു്. അതുകൊണ്ടു് ജനങ്ങൾ മനസ്സിലാക്കരുതെന്നുള്ള ഉദ്ദേശമാണു് ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടിന്റെ മനോഭാവത്തിൽനിന്നു തെളിഞ്ഞു കാണുന്നതു്. അതുതന്നെയാണു് ഈ സഭയുടെ നടപടികളും നാട്ടുഭാഷയിൽ പാടില്ല, ഇംഗ്ലീഷിൽതന്നെ വേണം എന്നു ശാഠ്യംപിടിക്കുന്നതിന്റെ രഹസ്യവും.

‘‘ഈ പുതിയ റൂളുകളനുസരിച്ചു് അംഗങ്ങളുടെ സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യവും അവകാശങ്ങളും വളരെ വെട്ടിച്ചുരുക്കിയിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ചില ചില്ലറ ആനുകൂല്യങ്ങൾ പുതുതായി അനുവദിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നുള്ളതും ഞാൻ വിസ്മരിക്കുന്നില്ല. ഗവർണ്ണരുടെ പ്രസംഗസമയത്തു് മിണ്ടിക്കൂടാ എന്നാണു് പുതിയ റൂളുകൊണ്ടുവന്നിരിക്കുന്നതു്. ജനങ്ങളാൽ തിരഞ്ഞെടുക്കപ്പെട്ട മെമ്പർമാർക്കു് ഗവർണ്ണരുടേയോ ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടിന്റേയോ ഏതെങ്കിലും ചെയ്തികളിൽ ആക്ഷേപമുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ രാജ്യത്തിന്റെ സ്ഥിതി വിശദീകരിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു് ഗവർണ്ണർ പ്രസംഗിക്കുമ്പോൾ ചൂണ്ടിക്കാണിക്കുകയും പ്രതിഷേധം രേഖപ്പെടുത്തുകയും ചെയ്യാനുള്ള മെമ്പർമാരുടെ തികച്ചും ജനാധിപത്യപരമായ അവകാശം ഈ റൂളനുസരിച്ചു് നിഷേധിച്ചിരിക്കയാണു്. വാക്കൗട്ടു നടത്താനും പ്രതിഷേധശബ്ദം ഉയർത്താനുമുള്ള അവകാശം അംഗങ്ങൾക്കുണ്ടായിരിക്കണം. ആന്ധ്രാക്കാർ ഇവിടെ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നപ്പോൾ കൗൺസിലിലേയ്ക്കുള്ള നോമിനേഷനെ ആക്ഷേപിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു് ഇവിടെ വാക്കൗട്ടു നടന്നിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ഗവർണ്ണരുടെ നടപടിയിൽ പ്രതിഷേധിക്കാനുള്ള അവകാശം ഈ അസംബ്ലിക്കില്ലെന്നുള്ളതാണു് ആ സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യം എടുത്തുകളഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നതിൽനിന്നു അർത്ഥമാകുന്നതു്. മററു ചില വകുപ്പുകളെക്കുറിച്ചും എനിക്കു ആക്ഷേപമുണ്ടു്. അതു അതതു വകുപ്പുകൾ ചർച്ചക്കു വരുമ്പോൾ പറഞ്ഞുകൊള്ളാം. ഈ അവസരത്തിൽ ഒരു സംഗതികൂടി പറഞ്ഞുകൊണ്ടു് അവസാനിപ്പിക്കാം. ഈ സഭയിൽ ഒരു പ്രതിപക്ഷ ലീഡറുണ്ടു്. എല്ലാ കാര്യത്തിലും ഇവിടെ ബ്രിട്ടീഷ് പാർലിമെണ്ടിനെ അനുകരിക്കയാണു്. എന്തുപറഞ്ഞാലും ബ്രിട്ടീഷ് പാർലിമെണ്ടിലെ നടപടികൾ ഉദ്ധരിക്കുകയായി. എന്തുകൊണ്ടു് ഈ പ്രതിപക്ഷനേതാവിന്റെ കാര്യത്തിൽ മാത്രം ബ്രിട്ടീഷ് പാർലിമെണ്ടിന്റെ നടപടിയെ അനുകരിക്കുന്നില്ലെന്നു ഞാൻ ചോദിക്കുന്നു. സഭയുടെ ലീഡർക്കുള്ള പദവിയിൽനിന്നും ഒട്ടും താഴെയല്ല പ്രതിപക്ഷലീഡറുടെ പദവി. അതെന്തുകൊണ്ടു് ഇവിടെ അംഗീകരിക്കുന്നില്ല. വളരെ പ്രധാനപ്പെട്ട ഒരു സ്ഥാനമാണു് പ്രതിപക്ഷനേതാവിനുള്ളതു്. ആ സ്ഥാനം നാം ശരിയായി മനസ്സിലാക്കുകയും വകവെച്ചുകൊടുക്കുകയും ചെയ്യേണ്ട കാലം അതിക്രമിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. അതില്ലാത്തിടത്തോളം കാലം മെമ്പർമാരുടെ അവകാശങ്ങൾ വർദ്ധിപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു പറയുന്നതിനു് യാതൊരടിസ്ഥാനവുമില്ല.’’

* SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM :—“ கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, நமது சபை விதிகளை ஆலோசனைக்கு எடுத்துக்கொள்ளக்கூடிய சமயத்தில் பொறுக்குக் கமிட்டியில் நடந்த விவாதங்களில் அவ்விதிகளை நல்ல முறையிலே கொண்டு வருவதற்கு தாங்கள் எடுத்துக்கொண்ட முயற்சியையும், ஒவ்வொரு விதியையும் நன்கு விளக்கி தாங்கள் தெளிவு படுத்திய முறைக்கும் தங்களை நான் பாராட்டாமல் இருக்கமுடியாது. அந்த விதிகளில் ஏதாவது சில ஷரத்துக்கள் எங்களுக்கு அதிருப்திகரமானதாக இருந்தால் அதற்கு சர்க்கார் கட்சித் தலைவரைக் குற்றம் சாட்டுவதைத் தவிர தங்களை யாரும் குற்றம் சாட்டமுடியாது.” 4 p.m.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ In all these things I had consultation with the Hon. Speaker.”

* SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM :—“ Perhaps he was helpless in the matter ” பொதுவாக இந்த விதிகள் முன்பிருந்த விதிகள் எல்லாவற்றையும் விட மிகவும் முன்னேற்றமானது என்பது என்னுடைய அபிப்பிராயம்.

[Sri M. Kalyanasundram] [8th December 1954

சில அங்கத்தினர்கள் விரும்புகின்ற அளவிற்கு முன்னேற்றம் அடையாமல் இருக்கலாம். உதாரணமாக இந்தச் சபையில் ஒத்திவைப்புப் பிரேரணையின் விதிகளின்படி பார்த்தால் கிட்டத்தட்ட எதுவுமே ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்படாத வகையில் இருக்கிறது. அதற்குச் சான்றாக கடந்த இரண்டு வருஷ காலங்களிலே ஒரே ஒரு ஒத்திவைப்பு பிரேரணைதான் ஒத்துக்கொள்ள முடிந்திருக்கிறது என்று நான் எண்ணுகிறேன். அதற்காக நான் யாரையும் குறைசொல்வதாக எண்ணிக்கொள்ளக்கூடாது. ஆனால் அந்தக்குறைபாடைப் போக்குவதற்கு அது சம்பந்தப்பட்ட விதிகளைக் கொஞ்சம் திருத்துவது ரொம்பவும் முக்கியமான அம்சமாகும்.''

Mr. SPEAKER :—" கனம் அங்கத்தினர் அவர்கள் கடந்த இரண்டு வருஷங்களிலேயே நமது சபையில் ஒரே ஒரு ஒத்திவைப்புப் பிரேரணைதான் அனுமதிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்று சொன்னார். இது நமது அனுபவ மாத்திரம் இல்லை. **House of Commons** இலேயே ஒவ்வொரு ஆண்டும் எவ்வளவு ஒத்திவைப்புப் பிரேரணைகள் வந்திருக்கின்றன, அவற்றில் எவ்வளவு அனுமதிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன என்ற விவரம் கொடுக்கிறேன். அதைப்பார்த்தால் அவர் நம்மைப்பற்றி குறைவாக எண்ணவேண்டியிருக்காது என நினைக்கிறேன்.

1929–30-ல் ஏழு ஒத்திவைப்புப் பிரேரணைகள் வந்தன. அதில் மூன்றைத்தான் அனுமதித்தார்கள். பாக்கி நான்கைத் தள்ளி விட்டார்கள்.

1930–31-ல் ஆறு ஒத்திவைப்புப் பிரேரணைகள் வந்தன. அவற்றில் ஒன்றைத்தான் அனுமதித்தார்கள். பாக்கி ஐந்தைத் தள்ளிவிட்டார்கள்.

1931–32-ல் ஆறு ஒத்திவைப்புப் பிரேரணைகள் வந்தன. அவற்றில் ஒன்றைக்கூட அனுமதிக்கவில்லை. எல்லாவற்றையும் தள்ளிவிட்டார்கள்.

1932–33-ல் ஆறு ஒத்திவைப்புப் பிரேரணைகள் வந்தன. அவற்றில் ஒன்றைக்கூட அனுமதிக்கவில்லை. எல்லாவற்றையும் தள்ளிவிட்டார்கள்.

1933-34-ல் நான்கு ஒத்திவைப்புப் பிரேரணைகள் வந்தன. அவற்றில் ஒன்றைத்தான் அனுமதித்தார்கள். மூன்றைத் தள்ளிவிட்டார்கள்.

1934-35-ல் நான்கு ஒத்திவைப்புப் பிரேரணைகள் வந்தன. அவற்றில் ஒன்றைக்கூட அனுமதிக்கவில்லை. அந்த நான்கையும் தள்ளிவிட்டார்கள்.

1935–36-ல் மூன்று ஒத்திவைப்புப் பிரேரணைகள் வந்தன. அவற்றில் ஒன்றைத்தான் ஏற்றுக்கொண்டார்கள். பாக்கி இரண்டைத்தள்ளி விட்டார்கள்.

1937–36-ல் நான்கு ஒத்திவைப்புப் பிரேரணைகள் வந்தன. அவற்றில் இரண்டை அனுமதித்தார்கள். பாக்கி இரண்டைத் தள்ளிவிட்டார்கள்.

1937–38-ல் கொண்டு வந்த எல்லா ஒத்திவைப்புப் பிரேரணைகளையும் தள்ளிவிட்டார்கள்.

" இந்தக் கணக்குகள் எல்லாம் இதோ இருக்கின்றன. இதைப்பார்த்தாலேயே தெரியும். ஆகவே கனம் அங்கத்தினர் அதிகமான ஒத்திவைப்புப் பிரேரணைகளை அனுமதிக்கவேண்டுமென்று விரும்பினால் அதற்குத் தக்கபடி விதிகளைத்தான் திருத்தவேண்டும்.''

* **Sri M. KALYANASUNDRAM** :—" சபாநாயகரை குறைகூறுவதற்காகச் சொல்லவில்லை. **Adjournment motion** அனுமதிப்பதில் இவ்வளவு சிரமமிருந்தபோதிலும், இந்தச் சபையில் அதைப்பற்றிப் பேசுவதற்காக அனுமதித்ததற்காகத் தங்களைப் பாராட்டுவதற்காகச் சொன்னேன். குறிப்பாக, இவ்விஷயங்களைப்பற்றி இந்தச் சபையில் விவாதிப்பதைக் கட்டுப்படுத்துவதற்கு விதியில் வசதியிருந்தாலும்கூட, ஒரு முக்கியமானப் பிரச்னையின்மீது ஒரு மணி நேரம் அல்லது அரை மணி நேரம் பொதுவிவாதம் வேண்டுமென்று எதிர்க்கட்சியினர் கேட்கும்போது, அதைத்தவிர்க்கக்கூடாது. இதிலே நடைமுறையில் சர்க்கார் கட்சித்தலைவர் ஒத்துழைக்கவேண்டும்.

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Mr. SPEAKER :—" அரை மணி நேரமில்லே, ஒரு மணி நேரம்வேண்டுமானுலும் கொடுக்கலாம். ஆனுல் **quorum** இல்லே. **Quorum** இருந்தால் சரியாகப்போய்விடும்."

* **Sri M. KALYANASUNDRAM** :—" இது முக்கியமான அம்சம். ஆகவேதான் சொன்னேன். மேலும் அதிலே இருக்கக்கூடிய நல்ல அம்சங்களேயெல்லாம் எடுத்துச் சொல்லிக்கொண்டேபோனுல் நேரமாகும். இப்பொழுது இங்கே பல புதிய கமிட்டிகள் நியமிப்பதற்கு இடமிருக்கிறது. எஸ்டிமேட் கமிட்டி, பிசினஸ் கமிட்டி போன்று பல முக்கியமான கமிட்டிகள் இருக்கின்றன. கடந்த இரண்டு வருஷ அனுபவத்தைக்கொண்டு பார்க்கின்றபோது இந்த கமிட்டிகளேக் கவனிப்பதில் பூரண சுதந்திரத்தை நம்முடைய சட்டசபைக் காரியதரிசி அவர்களுக்கு கொடுக்கப்படவில்லே."

Mr. SPEAKER :—" விதிப்படி சட்டசபைக் காரியதரிசிதான் கவனிக்க வேண்டும்."

* **Sri M. KALYANASUNDRAM** :—" அப்பொழுது ஏன் அவருக்கு கொடுக்கக்கூடாது ? இக்கமிட்டிகள் சுயமாக இயங்கவேண்டும். அப்படி இயங்கவேண்டுமானுல் சட்டசபை காரியதரிசி அவர்களுடைய மேற்பார்வையின் கீழ் இருப்பது மிகவும் அவசியமென்று கருதுகிறேன். அதைக்கூட்டக்கூடிய பொறுப்பு சட்டசபைக் காரியதரிசி அவர்கள் கையில் இருக்குமானுல் இந்த பப்ளிக் அக்கௌண்ட்ஸ் கமிட்டி கடந்த ஒரு வருஷகாலத்தில் ஒரு இரவுகூட கூட்டப்படாமலிருக்குமா என்பதைப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். இந்தக் கமிட்டிகள் முறைப்படி இயங்கவேண்டுமானுல் சட்டசபைக் காரியதரிசியே எல்லாப் பொறுப்புக்களேயும் ஏற்று நடத்தவேண்டும். அப்பொழுதுதான் இந்தச்சபைக்கு அது உத்தரவாதமான கமிட்டியாகப்பொருந்தும். இல்லாவிட்டால் **Chief Secretary** சௌகரியம் போலவும், அல்லது நிதி மந்திரியாரின் சௌகரியம் போலவும் போய்விடுகிறது. இதைச் சர்க்கார் கட்சித் தலேவர் கவனிக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். ஆகையால் இந்த முறையையும் திருத்தியமைக்கவேண்டுமென்று கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களேக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இதை ஏற்றுக்கொள்வதோடு, இதை நடைமுறையில் மாற்றியமைக்க கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே தனியாக வேண்டுமானுல் சந்தித்துப்பேசி முடிவுசெய்யலாமென்று கருதுகிறேன்.

" இன்னும் சில விஷயங்கள். இன்னெரு குறைபாடு என்னவென்ருல் இந்த சட்டசபை அங்கத்தினர்களுக்கு கிடைக்கவேண்டிய புத்தகங்கள், பிரசுரங்கள் பற்றியது. இதைப்பற்றி இந்த விதியில் ஒன்றும் கூருதது எதனுல் என்று தெரியவில்லே."

Mr. SPEAKER :—" விதிகள் இருக்கின்றனவே. அவைகளேப் பார்த்துக்கொள்ளலாமே."

* **Sri M. KALYANASUNDRAM** :—" G.O. No. 2329, Public (Elections), dated 29th November 1954. ஜி. ஒ. ஒன்று கொடுக்கப்பட்டது. அதைப் பார்க்கின்றபோதுதான், அது என்னுடைய மனத்திலே பல சந்தேகங்களே உண்டு பண்ணியிருக்கிறது. அந்த ஜீ. ஓ. **Chief Secretary**-யால் பிரசுரிக்கப்பட்டு, அவரால் கையெழுத்திடப்பட்டு வெளியிடப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அதிலே, **Rules on the supply of official publications etc., to the Members of the State Legislature.** அதிலே இலவசமாகக் கொடுக்கக்கூடிய பிரசுரங்களின் லிஸ்ட் ஒன்று கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. **Proceedings of the Madras Legislative Assembly and the Madras Legislative Council, with index thereto. All reports of the various branches of the Departments of the Madras State including the State Administration Report. *Fort St. George Gazette* including Supplements, the supply of Indian Language Supplement and Indian Language Acts being limited to one language.**

[Sri M. Kalyanasundram] [8th December 1954

"இவைகளினால் அங்கத்தினர்களுக்கு பலவித சங்கடங்கள் ஏற்படுகின்றன. உதாரணமாக அட்மினிஸ்ட்ரேஷன் ரிபோர்ட் வேண்டுமென்று சொன்னால் அதற்காக Controller of Stationery and Printing அவர்களுக்கு எழுதிப்பெறவேண்டும். இன்னும் சில புத்தகங்களை பணம் கொடுத்து வாங்கவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. ஆனால் ஜீ.ஓ.வில் Members will be supplied free of cost with any other official publications of the class usually available to the public for which they may specially apply. இப்படி இருப்பதினால் இந்த மாதிரியான சில பிரசுரங்கள் அங்கத்தினர்களுக்கு தேவையாக இருப்பின் அவர்கள் காரியதரிசிக்கு எழுதி பெற்றுக் கொள்ளவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. ஆனால் இப்பொழுது கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள ஜீ.ஓ. வில் ஒரு திருத்தம் செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அதாவது இரண்டரை ரூபாய்க்கு மேற்பட்ட விலையுள்ள புத்தகங்களைப் பெற்றுக்கொள்வதானால் அதற்கு அங்கத்தினர்கள் பணம் கொடுத்து வாங்கிக்கொள்ளவேண்டு மென்று கூறப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இது அங்கத்தினர்களைப் புறக்கணிப்பதாகும். பலர் பணம் கொடுத்து வாங்கமாட்டார்கள். ஆகவே இதில் என் யோசனையைக் கூற விரும்புகின்றேன். பொதுமக்களின் நன்மையைக் கருதி, அவர்களின் முன்னேற்றத்திற்காக அரசாங்கத்தாரால் வெளியிடப்படும் பிரசுரங்கள் எதுவாக இருந்தாலும், அது மானியூவல்ஆக இருந்தாலும் சரி, சட்டத்திட்டங்களாக இருந்தாலும் சரி, எல்லாவற்றையும் அங்கத்தினர்களுக்கு இலவசமாக கொடுக்கவேண்டும். இல்லாவிட்டால் அவர்களுக்கு தேவையானபோது இங்கு எழுதிக்கேட்டு வாங்கிக்கொள்ளவோ, அல்லது உடனடியாக லைப்ரரிக்கு வந்து வாங்கிக்கொண்டு போகவோ முடியாது. இவ்வாறு இலவசமாக கொடுப்பதினால் சர்க்காருக்கு அதிகமாக ஒன்றும் நஷ்டம் ஏற்பட்டுவிடாது. மேலும் இவ்வாறு செய்வது அவசியமான செலவுங்கூட என்பது என்னுடைய அபிப்பிராயம். சர்க்காரால் வெளியிடப்பட்ட பிரசுரங்களும், அவர்களால் வெளியிடப்பட்ட ரிபோர்டும் இதுவரையிலும் எல்லா அங்கத்தினர்களுக்கும் கொடுக்கப்படவில்லை. ஆகவே இந்த ஜீ.ஓ. வை திருத்தியமைக்க யோசனை செய்யுமாறு கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"அதோடுகூட, இப்போது இங்கு சபையின் முன்னேற்றத்திற்காக பல அங்கத்தினர்கள் தங்கள் குறைபாடுகளைத் தெரிவித்தார்கள். அப்படியிருக்கும்போது மற்றுமொரு சில்லரை விஷயம் குறைபாடாக இருப்பதை நான் குறிப்பிடவிரும்புகிறேன். இந்தச் சபையிலுள்ள அங்கத்தினர்கள் தொடர்ந்து 30 நிமிஷங்களுக்குமேல் பேச அனுமதிக்கக்கூடாது என்று விதி செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. நடைமுறையில் நேரம் கொடுக்கும் அதிகாரம் கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களிடத்திலேதான் இருந்து வருகிறது. அதை நாம் இந்தச் சபையில் கண்கூடாகப் பார்த்துவருகிறோம். அவ்வதிகாரம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களிடத்திலே இருப்பதுதான் நல்லது. அதை விட்டு அதற்கு விதி செய்யவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லுவது அவ்வளவு சரியல்ல. இந்தத் திருத்தத்தையும் ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளலாம் என்பது என்னுடைய அபிப்பிராயம்.

4-10 p.m. "இன்னும் இந்த சபைமுன்பு ஒரு ரொம்ப அபசகுனமான விதி கொண்டு வரப்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்பதை இந்தச் சபையின் கவனத்திற்கும், கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களின் கவனத்திற்கும் கொண்டுவர விரும்புகிறேன். இது ஒரு முக்கியமான விஷயமாக இருப்பதால் நான் அதைச் சொல்ல வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. இரண்டு சபைகளும் கூடியிருக்கும சமயத்தில் ஒரு சங்கடமான நிலை ஏற்படுகிறது என்று நான் உணருகிறேன். உணருவது மட்டுமல்ல, சங்கடமான நிலைமையில் ஒரு அங்கத்தினர் எழுந்து பேசிய ஒரு சம்பவமும் நமக்கு நன்றாக ஞாபகத்தில் இருக்கிறது. அதில் சம்பந்தப்பட்ட அங்கத்தினர் ஒரு ராஜ்யத்தின் முதல் மந்திரியாகக்கூடிய பாக்கியமும் பின்னால் ஏற்பட்டது. அந்த மாதிரியான சம்பவம் நடந்தாலும்கூட பொதுமக்கள் அபிப்பிராயம் எப்படி இருக்கிறதென்பதே போதுமான பாதுகாப்பாக இருக்கும் என்பது என்னுடைய அபிப்பிராயம். மக்களால் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்டு சட்டசபைக்கு அனுப்பப்பட்டிருக்கும் அங்கத்தினர்கள்

சரியானமுறையில் இங்கு நடந்துகொள்ளவில்லையென்றால், அவர்களைப்பற்றி அபிப்பிராயம் சொல்வதற்கு அங்கிருக்கும் பொதுமக்களுக்கு உரிமை இருக்கிறது. அங்கத்தினர்கள் பொதுமக்களுக்குப் பொறுப்பானவர்கள். இங்கு ஒரு காரியத்தைச் செய்தோமானால் அதைப்பற்றி பொதுமக்களுக்கு விளக்குவதற்கு கடமைப்பட்டிருக்கிறோம். அதைத்தவிர, பத்திரிகைகளும் பத்திரிகை நிருபர்களும் இருக்கிறார்கள். ஆகவே, முறைதவறி அங்கத்தினர்கள் நடந்தாலும், அவர்களைக் கண்டிக்க பொதுமக்களும், பத்திரிகைகளும் இருக்கிறார்கள். கோடிக்கணக்கான மக்களின் கண்பார்வை அங்கத்தினர்கள் மீது இருந்துகொண்டே இருக்கிறது. நம்முடைய அங்கத்தினர்கள் ஒழுங்காக, முறையாக நடக்கிறார்களா என்பதைக் கவனிக்க அவரவர்களுக்கே தான் விட்டுவிடவேண்டும். அவர்களுடைய பொறுப்பை உணர்ந்து அவரவர்கள் நடந்துகொள்ளக் கடமைப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அவை பூராவையும் கனம் அங்கத்தினர்களுக்கு விடுவதுதான் சிறப்பு.

"கவர்னர் பிரசங்கம் நிகழ்த்தக்கூடிய காலத்தில் யாராவது ஒழுங்கீனமாக நடந்தால் மறுநாள் சபாநாயகர் நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்று ஒரு சங்கடமான நிலைமையை சபாநாயகருக்கு கொடுக்கிறார்களே என்பதுதான் எனக்கு வருத்தமாக இருக்கிறது. சபாநாயகர்களுடைய மகாநாட்டில் நடந்த விவரங்கள் எனக்குத் தெரியாது. இருந்தாலும் நான் தெரிந்தமட்டில், அங்கு இந்தப் பிரச்னை எழுப்பப்பட்டதாகவும், ஆனால் சபாநாயகர்களுக்கிடையே இது விஷயத்தில் ஒருமுகமான முடிவுக்கு வரமுடியாமல் போனதாகவும் நான் அறிகிறேன். கவர்னர் உரை நிகழ்த்தும்போது ஏதாவது ஒழுங்கீனமாக அங்கத்தினர் யாராவது நடந்துகொண்டால், அதைப்பற்றி நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கும்படியான விதிகளைச் சேர்க்கவேண்டியதில்லை. அங்கத்தினர்களுடைய கண்ணியத்திற்கே விட்டுவிடவேண்டுமென்று முடிவுக்கு வந்ததாக நான் நினைக்கிறேன். அது உண்மையானால் நம்முடைய சபை சம்பந்தப்பட்டவரை அப்படிப்பட்ட விதியை அதில் சேர்க்க வேண்டிய அவசியம் என்ன இருக்கிறது? சென்னை சட்டசபையானது, அதுவும் தாங்கள் சபாநாயகராக இருக்கிற பெருமையினால் இந்தியாவுக்கே வழிகாட்டியாக இருந்துவருகிறது. அப்படியே இன்னும் இருக்கவேண்டும் என்பது என்னுடைய அபிப்பிராயம்கூட. எப்பொழுதும் அப்படிப்பட்ட சிறப்பான அம்சம் இருக்கும் என்பதும் என்னுடைய நம்பிக்கை. அப்படியிருக்கும்போது இந்த விதியை அதில் எதற்காகச் சேர்த்திருக்கவேண்டும்? எவ்வளவு சங்கடமான நிலைமையிலும் சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள் எல்லாக் கட்சிப் பிரதிநிதிகளையும் கூப்பிட்டுவைத்து சாதுரியமாக ஒரு முடிவுக்குக் கொண்டு வரக்கூடிய தன்மையில் நம்முடைய சபாநாயகர் இருந்துவரும்போது, இந்த விதியை அச்சடித்து புஸ்தகத்தில் போட்டிருப்பது புஸ்தகத்திற்கே ஒரு அபசகுனம்போல் இருக்கிறது. ஆகவே, இந்த விதியை புத்தகத்திலிருந்தே அகற்றிவிடுவது அவசியம் என்று நான் கருதுகிறேன். இதை மந்திரி அவர்களும் கவனிக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு, இந்த விதியை புத்தகத்திலிருந்தே அகற்றிவிடுவதுதான் நல்லது என்றும் தெரிவித்துக்கொண்டு என்னுடைய பேச்சை முடித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have nothing to say by way of reply. All these matters will be considered when we take up each rule for consideration."

MR. SPEAKER :—"Today is Karthigai Deepam. Hon. Members may like to go home early. Shall we adjourn the House now?"

The House is adjourned to to-morrow till 11 a.m."

The House then adjourned.

Appendix.

[Vide item V on page 441 supra.]

REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY APPOINTED IN THE YEAR 1953.

To

The Honourable the LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,
MADRAS.

The Committee appointed to make suggestion for the amendment of the Madras Assembly Rules has the honour to make the following report.

2. The Rules of Procedure which at present govern the conduct of business in the Legislative Assembly are those that were in force immediately before the commencement of the Constitution of India with such modifications and adoptations as have been made therein by the Speaker under clause (2) of Article 208 of the Constitution.

3. Under clause (1) of that Article, a House of the Legislature of the State may make rules for regulating, subject to the provisions of the Constitution, its procedure and the conduct of its business.

4. For the purpose of formulating the necessary rules for regulating such procedure and conduct, a Committee consisting of eighteen members was constituted by a motion made in the Assembly on the 31st July 1952. Before it could make any report, there occurred a change in the composition of the Madras Legislative Assembly consequent on the formation of the Andhra State with effect from the 1st October 1953, and a new Committee of fifteen members was constituted by a motion made in the Assembly on the 24th December 1953 in lieu of the one constituted in 1952.

5. The Committee met in the Chambers of the Honourable the Speaker on the 11th and 21st March and 4th and 5th August 1954.

6. The Committee took up, as the basis of their discussion, the existing Madras Assembly Rules, and the main line on which it has amended them is to bring them into greater conformity with the Rules of the Lok Sabha than before. In particular, it has made provision for the formation of the following Committees which exist in the Lok Sabha and not here :—

(1) A Committee on Estimates;
(2) A Business Advisory Committee;
(3) A Committee on Subordinate Legislation; and
(4) A Committee on Government Assurances.

7. The more important of the other changes made are noted below :—

Rule 5.

A specific rule has been added to the effect that when the Houses of the Legislature are assembled together or when the members of the Assembly alone have assembled under Article 175 or Article 176

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of the Constitution, no member shall obstruct or interrupt the Address either before or after the Address or during its duration, with any speech or point of order or in any other manner and such obstruction or interruption shall be regarded as a gross breach of order of the House and shall be dealt with by the Speaker as such at the next sitting of the Assembly.

Rule 9.

At present, on the prorogation of a session, all pending notices and business lapse, except Bills which have been introduced. The Committee considered that no business should be allowed to lapse on prorogation. The rule has accordingly been amended to the effect that on the prorogation of a session all pending notices and business shall be carried over to the next session and a sub-rule has been added that prorogation shall not affect the work of a Committee of the House or a Joint Select Committee.

Rule 24.

This rule has been re-drafted so as to provide that in a case where a Thursday has been taken over for the transaction of Government business under this rule, the Speaker may allot in lieu thereof any other day in the same or next week for the business of non-official members.

Rule 26.

The present rule is not clear as to whether the non-official business appointed for any day, and not disposed of on that day should be included in the next ballot or be carried over. The rule has been amended so as to make it clear that all non-official business appointed for any day and not disposed of on that day shall stand over until the next day of a continuous meeting available for business of the class to which it belongs, and shall be included in any ballot held for any other day of a subsequent meeting and, if selected, set down in the list of business for such other day according to the priority gained at the ballot held with reference to that day.

New rule after rule 40.

Following the rules in the Lok Sabha, a new provision has been made providing for members to call the attention of a Minister to any matter of urgent public importance and for such Minister to make a brief statement thereon and also enabling a Minister to make a statement himself on such a matter with the consent of the Speaker.

New rule after rule 49.

A new provision has been introduced in the rules which enables a member to raise a discussion for not more than an hour on an important matter of administration.

New rule after rule 51.

Rule 52 provides for the conduct of members while speaking. A new rule has been introduced providing the rules to be observed by members while present at a sitting of the House and *not speaking*.

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Rule 78.

In the absence of a specific provision the time and labour spent at present on the consideration of a Bill is wasted in case the mover is unable to be present in the House owing to serious illness or any other cause and thus prevented from carrying the Bill through its further stages. A proviso has been added enabling any other member authorized in wrting by such member to carry the Bill through its further stages.

New rule after rule 85.

Following the rules in the Lok Sabha, an addition has been made that a Select Committee may appoint a Sub-Committee to examine any special point or points connected with the Bill.

New rule after rule 116.

New provisions have also been inserted insisting on a Financial Memorandum in the case of Bills involving expenditure and a Memorandum explaining the legislative power delegated in the case of Bills involving proposals for the delegation of legislative power.

Rule 119.

At present every resolution has to be in the form of a specific recommendation addressed to the Government. There is a specific rule in the Lok Sabha that a resolution may be in the form of a declaration of opinion by Parliament. The rule has been amended so as to include within its scope resolutions in the form of declaration of opinion by the House or a motion for the appointment of a Committee of the House.

Rule 120.

The rule has been amended so as to enable the Speaker to determine the order of precedence in the list of business of short-notice resolutions.

8. Several other changes have also been made and it may be said that all of them are intended to extend the rights of members and make their control over executive administration more effective.

9. The rules as revised by the Committee are annexed.

J. SIVASHANMUGAM PILLAI,
Chairman.

GOVERNMENT ESTATE, MOUNT ROAD,
MADRAS, *5th August* 1954.

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THE MADRAS ASSEMBLY RULES.

CHAPTER I.

SHORT TITLE AND DEFINITIONS.

1. These rules may be called the Madras Assembly Rules. **Short title.**

2. In these rules— **Definitions.**

(a) " Assembly " means the Madras Legislative Assembly.

(b) " Constitution " means the Constitution of India.

(c) " Council " means the Madras Legislative Council.

(d) " Finance Minister " means the Minister in charge of Finance or any other Minister to whom he may delegate his functions for the purpose of these rules.

(e) " Gazette " means the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

(f) " Leader of the House " means the Minister appointed by the Government as the Leader of the Assembly.

(g) " Member " means member of the Assembly.

(h) " Member in charge of a Bill " means :

(i) in the case of a Government Bill, the Minister introducing the Bill on behalf of the Government;

(ii) in any other case, the Member who has introduced the Bill; or

(iii) where the Bill is one which was introduced in the Council and received in the Assembly, the Member who has given notice of his intention to move that the Bill be taken into consideration.

(i) " Minister " includes any Deputy Minister or Parliamentary Secretary to whom a Minister may delegate his functions.

(j) " Rules " means the Madras Assembly Rules.

(k) " Secretary " means Secretary to the Assembly and includes any gazetted officer of the Assembly authorized by him with the consent of the Speaker to perform the duties of the Secretary.

(l) " Select Committee " shall unless otherwise defined in these rules or unless repugnant to the context, include a Joint Select Committee of both the Assembly and the Council.

(m) Words and expressions used in the Constitution and not defined in these rules shall have the meanings assigned to them in the Constitution.

CHAPTER II.

SUMMONING OF THE ASSEMBLY.

3. The Secretary shall intimate to each member the date and place appointed for a meeting of the Assembly. **Summoning of Assembly**

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Governor's Address.

4. At the first sitting of the Assembly, after the Governor has addressed both the Houses of the Legislature under Article 176 of the Constitution, a copy of the Governor's Address shall be placed on the table of the House.

Discussion on the Address.

5. (1) The Speaker shall, in consultation with the Leader of the House, allot the time necessary for the discussion of the matters referred to in the Governor's Address.

(2) Such discussion may take place on a Motion of Thanks moved by a member and seconded by another member.

(3) Amendments may be moved to such motion in such form as may be allowed by the Speaker.

Governor's reply.

6. The Speaker shall report to the Assembly the Governor's reply, if any, to the Motion of Thanks.

Rules of debate on Governor's Address.

7. The rules of debate relating to Government motions shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the debate on the Governor's Address.

Observance of order during Governor's Address.

8. When the Houses of the Legislature are assembled together under Article 175 or 176 or when the members of the Assembly alone have assembled, under Article 175 of the Constitution, no member shall obstruct or interrupt the Address either before or after the Address or during its duration, with any speech or point of order or in any other manner; and such obstruction or interruption shall be regarded as a gross breach of order of the House and shall be dealt with by the Speaker as such at the next sitting of the Assembly.

PROROGATION OF ASSEMBLY.

Prorogation of Assembly.

9. (*a*) A session of the Assembly is terminated by prorogation.

(*b*) On the prorogation of a session, all pending notices and business shall be carried over to the next session.

(*c*) Prorogation shall not affect the work of any Committee or Select Committee under these rules or of any Joint Select Committee.

CHAPTER III.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE TO MEMBERS AND VACATION OF SEATS.

Attendance list.

10. The Secretary shall keep a list showing the attendance of each member and such list shall be made available to members for inspection.

Leave of absence.

11. (1) Leave of absence from the sittings of the House may be granted by the House to a member on a motion made by him or any other member in his behalf, stating the period of absence, and such motion shall be voted upon without amendment or debate.

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(2) If without such leave a member is absent from all meetings of the Assembly for sixty days computed in accordance with clause (4) of Article 190 of the Constitution, any member of the House may move that his seat be declared vacant, and such motion shall be voted upon without amendment or debate.

CHAPTER IV.

Election of Speaker and Deputy Speaker.

12. (1) When, owing to the existence of any vacancy in the office of Speaker, the election of a Speaker is necessary, the Governor shall fix as early a date as possible for the holding of the election and the Secretary shall send to every member notice of the date so fixed. **Election of Speaker.**

(2) At any time before noon on the day preceding the date so fixed any member may nominate another member for election. The nomination paper shall contain the name of the member nominated, shall be signed by the proposer and seconder and also contain a declaration by the nominees that he is willing to serve as Speaker, if elected. It shall be delivered to the Secretary in person either by the proposer or the seconder or the candidate nominated.

(3) The election shall take place at a meeting of the Assembly.

(4) On the date fixed for election, the person presiding at the meeting shall read out to the Assembly the names of members who have been duly nominated together with those of their proposers and seconders, and, if only one member has been so nominated, shall declare that member to be elected. If more than one member has been so nominated, the Assembly shall proceed to elect a Speaker by ballot.

(5) For the purpose of sub-rule (4), a member shall not be deemed to have been duly nominated or be entitled to vote if he or his proposer or seconder has not, before the reading out of the names by the person presiding, made the oath or affirmation as a member of the Assembly.

(6) Where more than two candidates have been nominated, and at the first ballot no candidate obtains more votes than the aggregate votes obtained by the other candidates, the candidate who has obtained the smallest number of votes shall be excluded from the election and balloting shall proceed, the candidate obtaining the smallest number of votes at each ballot being excluded from the election until one candidate obtains more votes than the remaining candidate or than the aggregate votes of the remaining candidates, as the case may be.

(7) Where at any ballot any of three or more candidates obtain an equal number of votes and one of them has to be

excluded from the election under sub-rule (6) the determination, as between the candidates whose votes are equal, of the candidate who is to be excluded shall be by the drawing of lots.

Election of Deputy Speaker.

13. (1) When owing to the existence of any vacancy in the office of a Deputy Speaker the election of a Deputy Speaker is necessary the Governor, when there is no Speaker, or the Speaker, when there is a Speaker, shall fix as early a date as possible, for the holding of the election and the Secretary shall send to every member notice of the date so fixed.

(2) At any time before noon on the day preceding the date so fixed any member may nominate another member for election. The nomination paper shall contain the name of the member nominated, shall be signed by the proposer and seconder and also contain a declaration by the nominee that he is willing to serve as Deputy Speaker if elected. It shall be delivered to the Secretary in person either by the proposer or the seconder or the candidate nominated.

(3) The election shall take place at a meeting of the Assembly.

(4) On the date fixed for election, the person presiding shall read out to the Assembly the names of the persons who have been duly proposed together with the names of their proposers and seconders. and if only one member has been so proposed for election. shall declare that person duly elected. If more than one person has been so proposed, the Assembly shall proceed to elect a Deputy Speaker by ballot.

(5) For the purpose of sub-rule (4). a member shall not be deemed to have been duly proposed or be entitled to vote if he or his proposer or seconder has not, before the reading out of the names by the person presiding, made the oath or affirmation, as a member of the Assembly.

(6) Where more than two candidates have been proposed and at the first ballot no candidate obtains more votes than the aggregate votes obtained by the other candidates, the candidate who has obtained the smallest number of votes shall be excluded from the election and balloting shall proceed, the candidate obtaining the smallest number of votes at each ballot being excluded from the election until one candidate obtains more votes than the remaining candidate or than the aggregate votes of the remaining candidates, as the case may be.

(7) Where at any ballot any of three or more candidates obtain an equal number of votes and one of them has to be excluded from the election under sub-rule (6) the determination, as between the candidates whose votes are equal, of the candidate who has to be excluded shall be by the drawing of lots.

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Temporary Chairmen.

14. (1) At the commencement of every session, the Speaker shall nominate from amongst the members of the Assembly a panel of not more than four Chairmen, any one of whom may preside over the Assembly in the absence of the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker when so requested by the Speaker or, in his absence, by the Deputy Speaker, in his absence also, by the Chairman presiding. **Panel of Chairmen.**

(2) The Chairmen nominated under sub-rule (1) shall hold office until a new panel of Chairmen is nominated.

15. The Deputy Speaker or Chairman, when presiding over the Assembly, shall have the same powers as the Speaker when so presiding and all references to the Speaker in the rules shall, in these circumstances, be deemed to be references to the person presiding. **Powers of person presiding.**

CHAPTER V.

Sittings of the Assembly and Arrangement of Business.

16. The Speaker or person presiding shall have power to adjourn the Assembly from time to time within a session. **Adjournment of meetings.**

17. When the Assembly has been adjourned to a particular date, the Speaker may summon the Assembly for an earlier or later date. **Change in the date of meeting.**

18. The presence of at least one-tenth of the total number of members inclusive of the Speaker or person presiding shall be necessary to constitute a meeting of the Assembly for the exercise of its powers. **Quorum.**

19. If at any time it is brought to the notice of the Chair that a quorum is not present, the division bells shall be rung and if, after an interval of not less than fifteen minutes a quorum is still not present, the person presiding shall adjourn the House to the next day on which the Assembly ordinarily sits or to a later hour on the same date to be named by him. **Adjournment for want of quorum.**

20. Sittings of the Assembly shall, unless the Speaker otherwise directs, ordinarily commence at 11 a.m. and conclude at 5 p.m. **Ordinary hours of sitting.**

21. (1) A list of business for each day shall be prepared by the Secretary and circulated to all members. **List of business.**

(2) Except as provided in these rules, no business not included in the list of business for the day shall be transacted at any sitting except business of a formal or ceremonial nature.

(3) The order of business as arranged in the list shall not be revised except on a motion accepted by the House.

(4) Except as provided in these rules, no business requiring notice shall be set down in the list of business for a day earlier than the period of the necessary notice.

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(5) A paper shall be deemed to have been placed on the table of the Assembly or laid before the Assembly on the date on which a note to that effect is entered in the list of business for the day or is found in the proceedings of the Assembly. Copies of all such papers shall be made available to members.

Time for questions.

22. The first hour of every sitting shall, unless the House unanimously resolves otherwise, be available for the asking and answering of questions.

Allotment of time for non-official business and precedence of business.

23. (1) On all Thursdays on which the Assembly is sitting, except—

(i) Thursdays allotted for the discussion of financial matters under Articles 202 to 206 of the Constitution, and

(ii) Thursdays allotted for the discussion of any motion on the Governor's Address,

the business of non-official members shall have precedence:

Provided that, on a motion made by a Minister for the suspension of this rule, the Assembly may resolve to give precedence to Government business even on those Thursdays on which the business of non-official members has precedence under this rule:

Provided further that where a Thursday has been taken over for the transaction of Government business under the abovementioned proviso, the Speaker may allot in lieu thereof any other day in the same or next week for the business of non-official members.

(2) On other days, no business other than Government business shall be transacted, except with the consent of the Leader of the House.

Arrangement of Government business.

24. The arrangement of Government business shall be in the order determined by the Leader of the House.

Arrangement of non-official business.

25. (1) The arrangement of the business of non-official members shall be in the following order, namely:—

(i) Bills returned by the Governor with a message under Article 200 of the Constitution;

(ii) Bills which have been passed by the Assembly and returned by the Council with amendments;

(iii) Bills which have been passed by the Council and transmitted to the Assembly;

(iv) Bills in respect of which a motion has been carried that the Bill be taken into consideration;

(v) Bills in respect of which the Report of a Joint Select Committee or a Select Committee has been presented;

(vi) Bills which have been circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion;

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(vii) Bills introduced and in respect of which no further motion has been made or carried;

(viii) Bills in respect of which the motion is that leave be granted to introduce the Bill; and

(ix) Resolutions.

(2) As among Bills falling under the same class, precedence shall be determined according to the priority of their introduction in the Assembly.

(3) The relative precedence of Bills to be introduced shall be determined by ballot.

(4) The relative precedence of resolutions shall likewise be determined by ballot.

(5) A separate ballot shall be held—

(*a*) for motions for leave to introduce Bills; and

(*b*) for resolutions.

(6) The ballot shall be for the names of the members who have given notices of motions for leave to introduce Bills or of resolutions which are eligible for discussion at the meeting in respect of which the ballot is held.

(7) No member can ballot for more than one Bill and one resolution. The Bill or the resolution to be entered against the name of a member shall be in accordance with the preference indicated by him, and in the absence of such indication, in accordance with the order of priority of the receipt of notice.

(8) The ballot shall be held at such time and as often as may be determined by the Speaker.

(9) All non-official business appointed for any day and not disposed of on that day shall stand over until the next day of a continuous meeting available for business of the class to which it belongs, and shall be included in any ballot held for any other day of a subsequent meeting, and, if selected, set down in the list of business for such other day according to the priority gained at the ballot held with reference to that day :

Provided that any motion which is under the actual consideration of the Assembly at the time of an adjournment shall be placed in the list of business for the next day available for non-official business of the same class and shall be placed as the first item in that class of business according to the precedence given to that class by this rule.

(10) Whenever any difficulty arises in applying this rule, it shall be referred to the Speaker for decision.

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Notice to Assembly.

26. (1) Except as otherwise provided, every notice required by these rules shall be given in writing addressed to the Secretary and shall be left at the office of the Assembly which shall be open for this purpose between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. on every day except Sunday or other public holidays.

(2) Such notice may be left at the office even when the Assembly is not in session or by a member even before he is sworn in.

(3) A notice left on a holiday or after 3 p.m. on a working day shall be treated as notice given on the next working day.

(4) Every notice or communication by a member to the Secretary shall be written legibly on good paper and signed by him, and shall contain the name of the member. Otherwise, it shall be liable to be rejected.

Notices and communications to members.

27. Unless otherwise requested by a member in writing, every notice or other communication issued to him by the Assembly office shall—

(*a*) on meeting days and on two days before the commencement of a meeting, be sent to his address at the place of meeting of the Assembly, and

(*b*) on other days be sent to his permanent address, as registered in the Assembly office :

Provided that on meeting days, such notice or other communication may be placed on the seats allotted to the members in the Assembly Chamber or distributed to them in the House.

TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS

CHAPTER VI.

QUESTIONS.

Subject-matter of questions.

28. A question may be asked for the purpose of eliciting information on a matter of public importance within the special cognizance of the Minister to whom it is addressed.

Starred questions.

29. Any member who desires an oral answer to his question may, at the time of giving notice in respect of it, distinguish it by an asterisk. Such a question is called a starred question.

Matters to which questions must relate.

30. A question must relate to public affairs with which the Minister to whom it is addressed is officially connected or to a matter of administration for which he is officially responsible.

Form and contents of questions.

31. In order that a question may be admissible, it must satisfy the following conditions, namely :—

(1) it must be permissible under the Constitution and the rules;

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(2) it must not publish any name or statement not strictly necessary to make the question intelligible;

(3) if a question contains a statement, the member asking it must make himself responsible for the accuracy of the statement;

(4) it must not contain extracts from newspapers;

(5) it must not contain arguments, inferences, ironical expressions or defamatory statements;

(6) it must not ask for an expression of opinion or the solution of an abstract legal question or of a hypothetical proposition;

(7) it must not refer to the character or conduct of any person except in his official or public capacity;

(8) it must not relate to a private or purely parochial grievance;

(9) it must not relate to any matter which is under adjudication by any court of law or to the conduct of a Judge of the Supreme Court or of a High Court in his judicial capacity;

(10) it must not be of excessive length;

(11) a question once fully answered in the Assembly must not be asked again;

(12) it must not anticipate a question of which notice has already been given;

(13) it shall not raise a question of policy too large to be dealt with within the limits of an answer to a question; and

(14) it shall not seek information about matters relating to the proceedings of the Council of Ministers.

32. (1) The Speaker shall decide on the admissibility of a question and shall disallow any question when, in his opinion, it is an abuse of the right of questioning or is in contravention of the rules. Speaker to decide admissibility of questions

(2) Where the form or the subject-matter of a question is, in the opinion of the Speaker, in contravention of the rules, he may amend the question to secure its compliance with the rules and inform the member concerned accordingly.

33. Questions which have not been disallowed shall be entered in the list of questions for a day not earlier than seven clear days from the date on which notice thereof was received by the Secretary: List of questions.

Provided that the Speaker may, with the consent of the Minister concerned, order a question to be entered in the list of questions with shorter notice than seven days; and

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Provided also that in case the answer to a question cannot be sent to the Secretary before the sitting of the Assembly immediately following the period of seven days' notice, the Speaker may extend the time for answering the question.

Order of calling starred questions.

34. (1) Starred questions entered in the list of questions for a day shall be called, if the time made available for questions permits, in the order in which they stand in the list.

(2) If on a question being called, a member in whose name it stands is absent, the Speaker at the request of any member may direct that the answer to it be given.

(3) When all the questions for which an oral answer is desired have been called, the Speaker may, if time permits, call again any question which has not been asked by reason of the absence of the member in whose name it stands, and may permit the member, if present, to ask the question.

(4) All starred questions which are not called and all unstarred questions, with their answers shall be included in the printed proceedings of the Assembly.

Questions requiring long statements or statistics.

35. Questions requiring long statements or statistics shall not be starred, and the Speaker may direct that lengthy answers or statistics given in answer to a starred question shall be laid on the table and printed in the official report of the proceedings of the Assembly instead of being given orally.

Questions how put.

36. Subject to the rules, questions shall be put and answers given in such manner as the Speaker may, in his discretion, determine.

Supplementary questions and their admission.

37. (1) Any member may put a supplementary question for the purpose of further elucidating any matter of fact regarding which an answer has been given to a starred question.

(2) The Speaker may disallow any supplementary question, if, in his opinion, it infringes the rules regarding questions or if a sufficient or reasonable number of supplementary questions has already been put in respect of the same question.

Minister may decline to answer question or supplementary question without notice.

38. A Minister to whom a question or supplementary question is put may decline to answer it on the ground that to answer it would be against public interest and a Minister to whom a supplementary question is put may decline to answer it without notice.

Restriction on discussion.

39. No discussion shall be permitted at question-time in respect of a question or of any answer given to a question :

Provided that on notice given to the Speaker at question-time, the Speaker may, in his discretion, allow half an hour

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after the conclusion of the business of the day, to enable a member to raise a debate on any matter of urgent importance which has been the subject of a question on that day. No vote shall be taken on such debate and such time shall not be available for the transaction of any other business.

CHAPTER VII.

Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance.

40. (1) A member may, after questions, and with the previous permission of the Speaker, call the attention of a Minister to any matter of urgent public importance and the Minister may then make a brief statement on the matter or ask for time to make a statement later. **Calling attention to matters of urgent public importance.**

(2) There shall be no debate on such statement at the time it is made.

(3) Not more than one matter shall be raised under this rule at the same sitting.

(4) In the event of more than one matter being presented for the same day, priority shall be given to the matter which in the opinion of the Speaker, is more urgent and important.

(5) The proposed matter shall be raised only after questions and before the list of business is entered upon and at no other time during the sitting of the House.

CHAPTER VIII.

Motion for Adjournment on a Matter of Public Importance.

41. A motion for an adjournment of the business of the Assembly for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance may be made in accordance with the rules in this Chapter. **Motion for adjournment.**

42. A member desirous of moving a motion for an adjournment of the business of the House for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance shall, before the commencement of the sitting of the Assembly at which he proposes to ask for leave of the House to make his motion, hand to the Speaker a statement in writing of the matter proposed to be discussed, and obtain his consent to his asking for leave to make the motion. **Speaker's consent to asking for leave.**

43. If the Speaker gives consent under rule 42, the member may, after questions and before the list of business for the day is entered upon, ask leave of the House to make the motion. **Time of asking for leave.**

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Speaker to decide admissibility of the motion.

44. The Speaker shall then read the statement referred to in rule 42 to the House and decide whether the matter proposed to be discussed is or is not in order.

Speaker's discretion to state reasons for ruling out motions.

45. If the Speaker holds that the motion is not in order, he may, in his discretion, state the reasons for his opinion.

Mode of asking for leave of the House.

46. If the Speaker is of opinion that the matter proposed to be discussed is in order, he shall ask whether the member has the leave of the House. If objection is taken by any member, the Speaker shall request those members who support the motion to rise in their places. If twenty-four or more members rise accordingly, the Speaker shall intimate that the member has the leave of the House. If less than twenty-four members rise, the Speaker shall inform the member that he has not the leave of the House.

Time for taking up the motion.

47. If leave of the House has been given for making the motion, the Speaker shall intimate to the House that the motion will be taken up the same day or, at the request of the Leader of the House on the next day, at 4 p.m. or at the conclusion of the business of the day if earlier.

Repetition of motions.

48. A motion which fails to obtain the requisite support shall not, during the same session, be brought up again under rule 41.

Restrictions on right to make motions.

49. The right to move the adjournment of the business of the Assembly for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance shall be subject to the following restrictions, viz. :—

(i) Not more than one such motion shall be discussed at the same sitting.

(ii) Not more than one matter can be discussed on the same motion.

(iii) The motion must be restricted to a specific matter of recent occurrence.

(iv) The motion must not revive discussion on a matter which has been discussed on an adjournment or otherwise in the same session.

(v) The motion must not anticipate a matter which has been previously appointed for consideration, or with reference to which a notice of motion has been previously given, regard being had to the probability of the matter anticipated being brought before the House within a reasonable time.

(vi) The motion shall not raise a question of privilege.

(vii) The motion shall not raise any question which under the Constitution or the rules, can only be raised on a distinct motion after giving notice.

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(viii) The matter to be discussed must involve more than the ordinary administration of the law.

(ix) The motion must not refer to grievances which can only be remedied by legislation.

(x) The motion must refer to a matter in which the responsibility of the Government is clearly involved.

Termination of debate on the motion.

50. The debate on a motion to discuss a matter of urgent public importance, if not earlier concluded, shall automatically terminate at the end of two hours after the commencement of the debate, and thereafter no question can be put.

CHAPTER IX.

Resolution for the removal of the Speaker or Deputy Speaker.

Resolution for removal of Speaker.

51. A resolution for the removal of the Speaker or the Deputy Speaker of the Assembly from his office may be moved with the leave of the House:

Provided that no resolution for the purpose shall be moved unless at least fourteen days' notice has been given to the Secretary of the intention to move the resolution.

Time for discussion.

52. On receipt of notice of such a resolution, the Speaker shall, in consultation with the Leader of the House, appoint a date for its discussion. The Secretary shall cause the resolution to be circulated to all the members of the Assembly, together with an intimation about the date appointed for its discussion.

Leave of the House.

53. On the date appointed under Rule 52, the person presiding over the Assembly shall read the resolution to the Assembly and request the members who are in favour of leave being granted to move the resolution to rise in their places. If not less than thirty members rise, the person presiding over the Assembly shall allow the resolution to be moved. If less than thirty members rise, he shall inform the member giving notice of the resolution that he has not the leave of the Assembly to move it.

CHAPTER X.

Motion expressing Want of Confidence in the Ministry and Explanation by a Minister who has resigned.

Motion expressing want of confidence in the Ministry.

54. (1) A motion expressing want of confidence in the Ministry or a motion disapproving the policy of the Ministry in a particular respect may be made with the consent of the Speaker and subject to the following restrictions, namely :—

(*a*) leave to make the motion must be asked for after questions and before the list of business for the day is entered upon ;

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(*b*) the member asking for leave must, before the commencement of the sitting of the day, leave with the Secretary a written notice of the motion which he proposes to make.

(2) If the Speaker is of opinion that the motion is in order, he shall read the motion to the House and shall request those members who are in favour of leave being granted to rise in their places and if not less than twenty-five members rise accordingly, the Speaker shall intimate that leave is granted and that the motion will be taken on such day, not being more than ten days from the day on which leave is asked for, as he may appoint. If less than twenty-five members rise, the Speaker shall inform the member that he has not the leave of the House.

Explanation by a member who has resigned the office of Minister.

55. (1) A member who has resigned the office of Minister may, with the consent of the Speaker, make a personal statement in explanation of his resignation.

(2) Such statement shall be made after questions and before the list of business for the day is entered upon.

(3) There shall be no debate on such statement, but after it has been made, a Minister may make a statement pertinent thereto.

CHAPTER XI.

Discussion for Short Duration on Urgent Matters of Administration.

Notice of raising discussion.

56. (1) Any member desirous of raising a discussion on an urgent matter of administration may give notice in writing to the Secretary specifying clearly and precisely the matter to be raised.

(2) The notice shall be accompanied by an explanatory note stating reasons for raising a discussion on the matter in question.

Speaker to decide admissibility.

57. If the Speaker is satisfied that the matter is urgent and is of sufficient importance to be raised in the House at an early date, he may admit the notice and in consultation with the Leader of the House fix the date on which such matter may be taken up for discussion and allow such time for discussion not exceeding one hour.

Conditions of admissibility.

58. In order that a matter may be admissible under this rule for discussion, it shall satisfy the following conditions, namely, that—

(i) it shall raise substantially one definite issue;

(ii) it shall be restricted to a matter of recent occurrence;

(iii) it shall not raise a question of privilege;

(iv) it shall not revive discussion of a matter which has been discussed in the same session;

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(v) it shall not anticipate discussion of a matter which is likely to be discussed in the same session;

(vi) it shall not relate to any matter which is under adjudication by a court of law having jurisdiction in any part of India.

59. The Speaker may, if he thinks fit, prescribe a time-limit for the speeches. **Time-limit for speeches.**

CHAPTER XII.

General Rules of Procedure.

60. The business of the Assembly shall be transacted in English provided that any member may address the Assembly in any recognized language of the State or in Hindi, and provided further that the speaker may permit any member who cannot adequately express himself in any of the aforesaid languages to address the Assembly in his mother-tongue. **Language of the Assembly.**

Explanation.—For purposes of this rule, 'recognized language' shall mean any one of the following languages, namely, Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Kannada or Hidustani.

61. The members shall sit in such order as the Speaker may fix. **Members' places.**

62. A member present at a sitting of the House, and not speaking, **Rules to be observed by members while present in the House.**

(i) shall not read any newspaper except in connexion with the business of the House,

(ii) shall maintain silence,

(iii) shall not interrupt a member, while speaking, by disorderly expressions or in any other disorderly manner,

(iv) shall bow to the Chair when taking or leaving his seat,

(v) shall not pass between the Chair and any member who is speaking,

(vi) shall not leave the House when the Speaker is addressing the House.

63. A member desiring to make any observations on any matter before the House shall rise from his seat and being called by the Speaker, address his remarks to him from his place. At any time, if the Speaker rises, any member speaking shall resume his seat. **Members to rise when speaking.**

64. When, for the purpose of elucidating a point during discussion, any member has occasion to ask a question of another member who is speaking, he shall ask the question through the Speaker. **Questions for elucidation on matters under discussion.**

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Limitations on debate. 65. Every speech must be strictly relevant to the matter before the Assembly.

Rules to be observed by members while speaking. 66. A member, while speaking, must not—

(i) give his opinion about or refer to any matter on which a judicial decision is pending;

(ii) make a personal charge against a member;

(iii) use offensive expressions about the conduct or proceedings of the Parliament or any State Legislature or of the other House;

(iv) reflect upon the conduct of the President or Governor or any Court of Justice;

(v) use the Governor's or President's name for the purpose of influencing a debate; or

(vi) use his right of speech for the purpose of obstructing the business of the Assembly.

Motions. 67. A matter requiring the decision of the Assembly is brought forward by means of a motion proposed by a member and a question stated or read out by the Speaker thereon.

Seconding of motions. 68. Every motion must be proposed by one member and seconded by another though the seconder of a substantive motion may reserve his speech till a later stage of the debate. A motion not seconded is forthwith dropped:

Provided that a motion need not be seconded in the following cases, namely:—

(*a*) if the motion is one which is moved by a Minister, or

(*b*) if the motion is one for the reduction of any grant, whether a budget grant or a supplementary, an additional or an excess grant, or for the omission or reduction of any item in any such grant.

Order of speeches. 69. After the Speaker has stated or read out the motion, members may speak on it in the order in which they are called by the Speaker.

Method of taking vote. 70. (1) On the conclusion of the debate on the motion, the Speaker shall put the question to the vote of the House and shall decide it by voices. If the opinion of the Speaker as to the decision of the House is challenged, he shall take the votes of the House by division.

(2) The Speaker shall determine the method of taking votes by division.

(3) The result of a division shall be announced by the Speaker and shall not be challenged.

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(4) Before the Speaker has announced the result of a division, he may, if satisfied that any mistake has been committed in the recording of the votes, allow the same to be corrected.

(5) If in the Speaker's opinion, a division is unnecessarily or frivolously claimed, he may call upon the members who challenged the division to rise in their places, and may, after counting them, declare the result of the division.

(6) No member is entitled to vote upon any question in which he has a direct pecuniary interest and the vote of any member so entered will be disallowed.

71. A motion must not raise a question substantially identical with one on which the Assembly has given a decision in the same session. **Restrictions on motions.**

Explanation.—(1) The Assembly shall not be deemed to have given a decision in respect of a Bill unless it has either passed the Bill into law or has rejected the Bill.

(2) A Bill shall be deemed to have been rejected for the purpose of this rule if any of the following motions under these rules has been rejected by the House :—

(i) that leave be granted to introduce the Bill,

(ii) that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee,

(iii) that the Bill be taken into consideration,

(iv) that the Bill as reported by the Select Committee be taken into consideration, or

(v) that the Bill be passed.

72. (1) A member who has moved a motion or an amendment to a motion may withdraw the same with the leave of the Assembly expressed without a dissentient voice : **Withdrawal of motions.**

Provided that if an amendment has been proposed to the motion, the original motion shall not be withdrawn until the amendment has been disposed of.

(2) If, at the time of putting the question on a motion to the vote of the House, the mover of the motion is absent, it shall be considered to have been withdrawn by him, unless any member of the House asks that the question on the motion be put.

73. Except in the exercise of a right of reply or as otherwise provided, no member shall speak more than once on any motion, provided that any member to whom a reference has been made or against whom a reflection has been cast in the debate may, with the permission of the Speaker, make a personal explanation ; but such explanation must be strictly relevant to the reference or reflection sought to be explained and should not introduce new or debatable matter. **Second speech and right of reply.**

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Mover's right of reply.

74. (1) A member who has moved a substantive motion may speak again by way of reply, and the mover of an adjournment motion under rule 41 shall have a right of reply; if the motion is moved by a non-official member, the Minister to whose department the matter relates shall, after the mover has replied, have the right of speaking whether he has previously spoken in the debate or not.

Explanation.—A 'substantive motion' shall not include—

(i) a cut motion on a budget, supplementary, additional or excess grant, or a vote on account, or

(ii) an amendment to a resolution, or

(iii) an amendment to a motion on the Governor's Address.

(2) A member may speak on an amendment though he may have spoken on the original motion or on another amendment.

(3) A member when replying shall confine himself to matters raised during the debate and shall not introduce new debatable matter.

Rules as to amendments.

75. (1) An amendment must be relevant to, and within the scope of, the subject-matter of the Bill or motion to which it relates.

(2) An amendment may not be moved which has merely the effect of a negative vote.

(3) After a decision has been given on an amendment to any part of a Bill, clause or motion, no amendment, which arises at an earlier part of the Bill, clause or motion shall, except with the leave of the House, be moved.

(4) An amendment on a question must not be inconsistent with any previous decision on the same question given at any stage of the same Bill or motion.

(5) The Speaker may refuse to put an amendment which is, in his opinion, frivolous.

Selection of amendments for discussion.

76. In respect of any motion or any Bill under consideration—

(1) the Speaker may select one of several identical or substantially identical amendments to be proposed, or

(2) he may, if he thinks fit, call upon any member who has given notice of an amendment to give such explanation of the object of the amendment as may enable him to form a judgment on it.

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77. (1) At any time after a motion has been made, a member may move 'that the question be now put', and unless it shall appear to the Speaker that such motion is an abuse of the rules of the House or an infringement of the rights of reasonable debate, the question 'that the question be now put' shall be put forthwith and decided without amendment or debate. **Closure.**

(2) When the motion 'that the question be now put' has been carried, the question on the particular motion, the debate on which has thus terminated, shall be put and decided without amendment or further debate.

78. A motion that any meeting or business be adjourned or postponed or that the House pass on to the business next in order in the list of business may be moved at any time and without previous notice as a distinct question, but not so as to interrupt a speech. If the motion is carried, the meeting or business shall, subject to the provisions of sub-rule (3) of rule 21, be adjourned or postponed accordingly, or of the motion carried be that the House pass on to the business next in order in the list of business the business then under discussion shall be considered to be disposed of: **Adjournment.**

Provided that nothing in this rule shall enable a member to move, that any meeting or business fixed by a special order of the Speaker or the Governor for a purpose for which they have power to appoint a day under the Constitution or rules, shall be adjourned or postponed:

Provided further that if the Speaker is of opinion that a motion under this rule is an abuse of the rules of the House, he may forthwith put the question thereupon from the Chair, or may decline to propose the question thereupon to the House:

Provided further that a motion under this rule cannot be made more than once during the debate on any question.

79. (1) No member except a Minister or the Leader of the Opposition or a member moving a Bill or a no-confidence motion in the Ministry shall speak for more than 30 minutes. **Duration of speeches.**

(2) The Speaker may prescribe a time-limit for speeches on Bills or resolutions or amendments to Bills or resolutions, or on adjournment motions under rule 41 or on any other matter under discussion in the House.

80. A member may, with the permission of the Speaker, make a personal explanation although there is no question before the House, but in this case no debatable matter may be brought forward, and no debate shall arise. **Personal explanation.**

81. A statement may be made by a Minister on a matter of public importance with the consent of the Speaker but no question shall be asked at the time the statement is made. **Statement by a Minister.**

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Decision on points of order.

82. (1) The Speaker shall decide all points of order which may arise, and his decision shall be final.

(2) Any member may at any time submit a point of order for the decision of the Speaker but in doing so shall confine himself to stating the point.

(3) No debate shall be admissible on a point of order.

Preservation of order.

83. The Speaker shall have all powers necessary for the purpose of enforcing the rules and preventing disorder.

Irrelevance or repetition.

84. The Speaker, after having called the attention of the House to the conduct of a member who persists in irrelevance or in tedious repetition either of his own arguments or of the arguments used by other members in debate or is speaking for the purpose of obstructing business, may direct him to discontinue his speech.

Power to order withdrawal of member.

85. The Speaker may direct any member whose conduct is, in his opinion, grossly disorderly to withdraw immediately from the House, and any member so ordered to withdraw shall do so forthwith and absent himself during the remainder of the day's meeting. If any member is ordered to withdraw a second time in the same session, the Speaker may direct the member to absent himself from the meetings of the Assembly for any period not longer than the remainder of the session, and the member so directed shall absent himself accordingly. If such member refuses to withdraw, the Speaker may order his removal by force. The member so directed to be absent shall not be deemed to be absent for the purposes of clause (4) of Article 190 of the Constitution.

Power to suspend sitting.

86. The Speaker may, in case of grave disorder arising in the House, adjourn the House or suspend a sitting until a specified hour.

CHAPTER XIII.

Legislation.

Section 1—Bills originating in the Assembly.

Notice of motion for introduction.

87. Any member desiring to move for leave to introduce a Bill shall give five days' notice of his intention and shall, together with the notice, submit to the Secretary a copy of the Bill and a full Statement of Objects and Reasons.

Financial memorandum to Bills and money clauses in Bills.

88. A Bill involving expenditure shall be accompanied by a financial memorandum which shall invite particular attention to the clauses involving expenditure and shall also give an estimate of the recurring and non-recurring expenditure involved in case the Bill is passed into law.

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89. A Bill involving proposals for the delegation of legislative power shall further be accompanied by a memorandum explaining such proposals and drawing attention to their scope and stating also whether they are of normal or exceptional character. Explanatory memorandum to Bills delegating legislative powers.

90. (1) If notice is given of a motion to introduce a Bill or to move an amendment which, in the opinion of the Speaker, cannot be introduced or moved except on the recommendation of the Governor or with the previous sanction of the President, the Speaker shall, as soon as may be after the receipt of the notice, refer the Bill or the amendment to the authority who would have the power to grant the recommendation or sanction, and the motion shall not be placed on the list of business unless the recommendation or previous sanction required has been granted. Recommendation or previous sanction for introduction of Bills.

(2) If any doubt arises whether a Bill or amendment is or is not a Bill or amendment which cannot be introduced or moved except on the recommendation of the Governor or with the previous sanction of the President, the question shall be referred to the authority who would have the power to grant the recommendation or the previous sanction if it were necessary, and the decision of that authority on the question shall be final.

91. (1) If a motion for leave to introduce a Bill is opposed, the Speaker, after permitting, if he thinks fit, a brief statement from the member who moves and from a member who opposes the motion, may without further debate, put the question thereon. Motion for leave to introduce a Bill.

(2) If such a motion is agreed to, the Bill may be introduced.

92. As soon as may be after leave to introduce a Bill has been granted, the Bill with the Statement of Objects and Reasons shall be published in the Gazette : Publication

Provided that the Governor may order the publication of any Bill with the Statement of Objects and Reasons in the Gazette although no motion has been made for leave to introduce the Bill and in such a case it shall not be necessary to move for leave to introduce the Bill and, if the Bill is afterwards introduced, it shall not be necessary to publish it again.

93. No motion that a Bill be taken into consideration or be passed shall be made by any member other than the member-in-charge of the Bill and no motion that a Bill be referred to a Select Committee or be circulated or recirculated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon shall be made by any member other than the member-in-charge except by way of amendment to a motion made by the member-in-charge : Persons by whom motions in respect of Bills may be made.

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Provided that where a member-in-charge of the Bill is unable to be present in the House, any other member may, if authorized in writing by such member, be permitted by the House to carry the Bill through its further stages.

Introduction and motion thereafter.

94. (1) At any time after the publication of a Bill in the Gazette, the member-in-charge of the Bill may, after giving three days' notice, make one of the following motions in regard to the Bill, viz.—

(*a*) that it be taken into consideration,

(*b*) that it be referred to a Select Committee of the House, or

(*c*) that it be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon :

Provided that any member may object to any such motion being made unless copies of the Bill have been made available to the members for at least two days before the day on which the motion is made, and such objection shall prevail unless the Speaker allows the motion to be made.

(2) On such a motion, the principle of the Bill and its general provisions may be discussed, but the details of the Bill must not be discussed further than is necessary to explain its principle.

Motions after eliciting opinion.

95. Where a motion that a Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon is carried and the Bill is circulated in accordance with that direction and opinions are received thereon, the member-in-charge, if he wishes to proceed with this Bill thereafter, must move that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee, unless the Speaker, in the exercise of his power to suspend this rule, allows a motion to be made that the Bill be taken into consideration.

Constitution of Select Committee.

96. (1) The Minister-in-charge of the department to which the Bill relates and the member who introduced the Bill shall be members of the Select Committee.

(2) No Select Committee on a Bill shall, without the leave of the House, consist of more than twenty-five members and no Select Committee shall, in any case, consist of more than forty members. Such leave shall be asked for by motion made in the House and shall specify the number of members (not exceeding forty) which the Select Committee shall contain. In calculating the number of members of a Select Committee, any person appointed to it under Article 177 of the Constitution shall be excluded.

Prior consent of nominee for Select Committee.

97. (1) Every member intending to move for the appointment of a Select Committee shall endeavour to ascertain previously whether each member proposed to be named by him on such Committee will give his attendance thereupon.

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(2) No member shall be appointed to a Select Committee if he is not willing to serve on it.

Chairman of Select Committee.

98. (1) The Speaker shall nominate one of the members of the Committee to be its Chairman. The person so nominated shall preside at the meetings of the Committee and in his absence one of the members of the Committee elected by the Committee shall preside.

(2) A Select Committee may proceed with its work, notwithstanding the absence of any of its members and notwithstanding any vacancy which may have occurred in it after its constitution.

Place of sitting of Select Committee.

99. A Select Committee may sit even during prorogation. It shall sit at the place fixed by the Governor as the place of session of the Assembly, provided that it may sit at any other place, with the leave of the Assembly given on a motion made by a Minister.

Sub-committees.

100. A Select Committee may appoint a sub-committee to examine any special point or points connected with the Bill. The order of reference to such sub-committee shall clearly state the point or points for investigation. The report of the sub-committee shall be considered by the whole Committee.

Power of Select Committee to hear evidence.

101. (1) A Select Committee may hear expert evidence and the representatives of any special interests affected by the measure before it.

(2) It may for this purpose require any person residing within the limits of the State to attend before it as witness or to produce before it such papers and records as it may think necessary and thereupon a requisition in writing shall be sent to the person concerned over the signature of the Secretary.

Presence of strangers at meetings of Select Committee

102. Strangers shall not be permitted to be present at a meeting of a Select Committee except when it is engaged in examining witnesses when the Select Committee may by majority decide to allow strangers to be present:

Provided that a Minister may with the permission of the Chairman address the Committee of which he may not be a member.

Procedure in Select Committee.

103. The rules of procedure in the Assembly shall apply to procedure in a Select Committee except

(i) that previous notice of an amendment is not necessary,

(ii) that a motion or amendment need not be seconded, and

(iii) that a member may with the consent of the Chairman speak more than once on the same question.

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Instruction to Select Committee.

104. It shall be an instruction to every Select Committee on a Bill that it has power to make such amendments therein as it may think fit, provided that such amendments are relevant to the subject-matter of the Bill, but that if any such amendments shall not be within the title of the Bill, they do amend the title accordingly and do report the same specially to the House.

Report by Select Committee.

105. (1) The Select Committee to which a Bill has been referred shall make a report thereon.

(2) Reports may be either preliminary or final and shall be authenticated by the signature of the person presiding.

Printing and publication of reports.

106. The report, the minutes of the proceedings of the Committee as approved by the person presiding and, if the Bill has been amended, the Bill as amended by the Committee, shall be printed and copies furnished to each member of the Assembly. The report, and if the Bill has been amended, the Bill as amended shall also, unless otherwise directed by the Select Committee, be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* in the languages in which the original Bill was published.

Procedure on report after presentation.

107. (1) After the Select Committee has made its report the member-in-charge may move

(i) in case the Select Committee has made any changes in the Bill as referred to it, that the Bill as amended by the Select Committee, and

(ii) in case where it has not made any changes in the Bill, that the Bill as introduced,

be taken into consideration :

Provided that any member of the House may object to its being so taken into consideration if a copy of the report of the Select Committee and of the Bill, in case where it has been amended, has not been made available to the members for five days; and such objection shall prevail unless the Speaker allows the Bill to be taken into consideration.

(iii) that the Bill as reported by the Select Committee be recommitted either—

(*a*) as a whole, or

(*b*) with respect to particular clauses or amendments only, or

(*c*) with instructions to the Select Committee to make provision in regard to any specified particular.

(2) If the member-in-charge moves that the Bill as reported by the Select Committee be taken into consideration, any member may move as an amendment that the Bill be recommitted.

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108. When a motion has been agreed to by the Assembly that a Bill be taken into consideration, any member may propose an amendment of such Bill. **Proposal of amendments.**

109. (1) Notice of a proposed amendment shall be sent to the Secretary at least three clear days before the sitting of the Assembly at which the Bill is to be considered. **Notice of amendments.**

(2) The Secretary shall, if time permits, cause to be made available for the use of members every notice of amendment received in respect of a Bill.

110. Amendments shall, unless the Speaker otherwise directs, be considered in the order of the clauses to which they respectively relate. **Order of consideration of amendments.**

111. It shall be in the discretion of the Speaker, when a motion that a Bill be taken into consideration has been carried, to submit the Bill or any part of the Bill to the Assembly clause by clause. When this procedure is adopted, the Speaker shall call each clause separately and when the amendments relating to it have been dealt with, shall put the question that such clause or, as the case may be, such clause as amended, stand part of the Bill. **Submission of Bills clause by clause.**

112. The order in which the clauses of the Bill should be taken up for consideration shall be as follows :— **Order of consideration of clauses.**

(i) the clauses in order, except the clause relating to the short title of the Bill,

(ii) the schedules in their order,

(iii) the clause relating to the short title,

(iv) the Preamble :

Provided that the Speaker may, if he thinks fit, postpone the consideration of any clause until some or all of the subsequent clauses have been considered.

113. (1) If, during the consideration of a Bill in the Assembly, no amendment is made, the member-in-charge of it may, at the conclusion of such consideration, move that the Bill be passed. **Passing of Bills.**

(2) If, during the consideration of a Bill in the Assembly any amendment is made, any member may, at the conclusion of the consideration of the Bill, object to a motion being made at the same sitting for its being passed. Thereupon the Speaker shall, unless he considers that the request is frivolous or unreasonable, not allow a motion that the Bill passed into law to be moved at the same sitting, but the Bill shall be brought up for further consideration at a subsequent sitting.

(3) When the Bill is so brought up for further consideration at a subsequent sitting, no amendment, not being of a verbal or consequential nature, shall be made by the Assembly.

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(4) At any time after the conclusion of such further consideration, if any, the member-in-charge of the Bill may move that the Bill be passed into law.

(5) Sub-rules (2), (3) and (4) shall not apply to Money Bills.

Authentication of Bills. 114. When a Bill is passed by the Assembly, a copy thereof shall be signed by the Speaker and transmitted to the Council, for its concurrence :

Provided that, in the case of Money Bills, it shall be transmitted to the Council for its recommendations endorsed with a certificate from the Speaker that the Bill is a Money Bill.

Submission of Bill for assent. 115. When a Bill which has been introduced in the Assembly has been passed or is deemed to have been pased by both Houses of the Legislature, it shall be signed by the Speaker and the Chairman and shall be submitted to the Governor for his assent.

Reconsideration of Bills returned by Governor. 116. When a Bill which has been pased by both the Houses of the Legislature of the State is returned by the Governor to the Assembly for reconsideration, the point or points referred for consideration or the amendments recommended by the Governor shall be put before the Assembly by the Speaker, and shall be discussed and voted upon in the same manner as amendments to a Bill, or in such other manner as the Speaker may consider most convenient for their consideration by the Assembly.

Section 2.—Bills originating in the Assembly and not agreed to by the Council.

Return of Bill not agreed to by the Council. 117. As soon as possible after a Bill which has once been passed by the Assembly is received from the Council with a message that it has rejected the Bill, the Assembly may pass the Bill again and transmit it as so passed to the Council with or without any amendments.

This rule shall not apply to Money Bills.

Return of amended Bill to originating House. 118. If such a Bill is received back from the Council with amendments made in that House, or in the case of Money Bills with its recommendations, copies of the Bill with such amendments or recommendations shall be laid on the table at a meeting of the Assembly.

Appointment of time for consideration of amendments or recommendations. 119. After such a Bill, with such amendments or recommendations has been laid on the table, any Minister in the case of a Government Bill or, in any other case, any member, after giving three days' notice, may move that the amendments or recommendations be taken into consideration.

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120. If a motion that the amendments or recommendations be taken into consideration is carried, the Speaker shall put the amendments or recommendations to the Assembly in such manner as he thinks most convenient for their consideration. **Procedure on consideration of amendments or recommendations.**

121. Further amendments relevant to the subject-matter of the amendments or recommendations made by the Council may be moved, but no further amendment shall be moved to the Bill, unless it is consequential upon, or an alternative to an amendment or recommendation made by the Council, or is made necessary by the delay in the passage of the Bill. **Further amendments.**

122. (1) If the Assembly agrees to the amendments made by the Council, a message intimating its agreement shall be sent to that House. **Procedure consequent on consideration of amendments.**

(2) If the Assembly disagrees to the amendments made by the Council or any of them, the Bill with a message intimating its disagreement shall be sent to that House.

(3) If the Assembly agrees to the amendments or any of them with further amendments or proposes further amendments in place of amendments made by the Council, the Bill, as further amended with a message to that effect, shall be sent to that House.

123. The member in charge of a Bill may at any stage of the Bill move for leave to withdraw the Bill, and if such leave is granted, no further motion shall be made with reference to the Bill. **Withdrawal of a Bill.**

Section 3.—Bills originating in and passed by the Council and received therefrom in the Assembly.

124. As soon as possible, after a Bill which has been passed by the Council is received in the Assembly, copies of the Bill shall be laid on the table at a meeting of the Assembly. **Bills which have passed originating House.**

125. At any time after copies have been laid on the table in the case of a Government Bill, any Minister and in any other case, any member may give notice of his intention to move that the Bill be taken into consideration. **Notice.**

126. Unless the Speaker otherwise directs, no such motion shall be set down in the list of business for any day which is less than three days from the receipt of the notice. **Motion for consideration.**

127. On the day on which such motion is set down in the list of business, the member in charge of the Bill may move that the Bill be taken into consideration. On that date or on any subsequent day to which the discussion of the motion is postponed, the principle of the Bill and its general provisions may be discussed, but the details of the Bill must not be discussed further than is necessary to explain its principle. **Discussion.**

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Reference to Select Committees.

128. Any member may (if the Bill has not already been referred to a Select Committee of the Council or to a Joint Committee of both Houses but not otherwise) move as an amendment that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee, and if such motion is carried, the Bill shall be referred to a Select Committee and the rules regarding Select Committees on Bills originating in the Assembly shall then apply.

Consideration and passing.

129. If the motion that the Bill be taken into consideration is carried, the Bill shall be taken into consideration, and the provisions of the rules of the Assembly regarding consideration of clauses of Bills and the amendments to such clauses and the subsequent procedure in regard to the passing of Bills shall apply.

Bill passed without amendment.

130. If the Bill is passed without amendment, a copy of the Bill with a message to the effect that the Assembly has agreed to the Bill without any amendment shall be transmitted to the Council.

Bill passed without amendments.

131. If the Bill is passed with amendments, the Bill shall be returned with a message asking the concurrence of the Council to the amendments.

Procedure, consequent on consideration of amendments.

132. If the Council disagrees with the amendments made by the Assembly or any of them or agrees to any of the amendments made by the Assembly with further amendments or proposes further amendments in place of amendments made by the House, the Bill as further amended shall on receipt by the House be laid on the table.

Appointment of time for consideration of amendments.

133. After the amended Bill has been laid on the table, any Minister in the case of a Government Bill, or, in any other case, any member after giving two days' notice, may move that the amendments be taken into consideration.

Procedure on consideration of amendments.

134. (1) If a motion that the amendments be taken into consideration is carried, the Speaker shall put the amendments to the House in such manner as he thinks most convenient for their consideration.

(2) Further amendments relevant to the subject-matter of the amendments made by the Council may be moved, but no further amendments shall be moved to the Bill, unless it is consequential upon, or an alternative to, an amendment made by the Council.

Disposal of amendments

135. The House may either agree to the Bill as originally passed in the Council or as further amended by the Council, as the case may be, or may return the Bill with a message that it insists on an amendment or amendments to which the Council has disagreed.

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136. When any of the following motions moved in the House, with reference to a Bill originating in the Council and transmitted to the House is negatived by the House, the Bill shall be deemed to have been rejected by the House :— Rejection of a Bill.

(i) that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee;

(ii) that the Bill be taken into consideration;

(iii) that the Bill as reported by Select Committee be taken into consideration; and

(iv) that the Bill (or, as the case may be, that the Bill, as amended) be passed.

137. The Speaker may, in his discretion, dispense with the provisions of this Chapter regarding notice, periods of notice, or interval between any two stages of legislation, and may, in his discretion, allow any motion regarding a Bill or any amendment to be moved without notice, or after such shorter interval, as he may think fit. Speaker's power to dispense with notice.

Section 4.—Joint Select Committees.

138. (1) The Assembly may by motion desire to obtain the concurrence of the Council in setting up a Joint Select Committee of the two Houses to consider a Bill, and such a motion shall state the total number of members of both the Houses to be appointed to the committee and the names of members of the Assembly who in accordance with the proportion mentioned in sub-rule (3), are to serve thereon. The member in charge of the Bill, and the Minister in charge of the department to which the Bill relates, shall be nominated as members of the Joint Select Committee. Constitution of joint Select Committee.

(2) On the adoption of such a motion, a message shall be sent to the Council informing it accordingly and desiring its concurrence to the appointment of a Joint Select Committee and its proposed total strength and requesting it to nominate the members required under sub-rule (3).

(3) The total number of members of a Joint Committee shall not exceed forty-five and on every Joint Committee the number of members to be nominated by the Assembly and the Council shall be in proportion of 2 : 1.

(4) The time and place of the first meeting of the Committee shall be fixed by the presiding officer of the House in which the Bill originated.

(5) The Joint Select Committee shall elect its own Chairman. The Chairman shall have no casting vote. If the votes on a question before a Joint Select Committee be equal, the question shall be deemed to have been decided in the negative.

(6) Except as aforesaid, a Joint Select Committee shall follow the same procedure as a Select Committee of the Assembly.

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(7) The Secretary of the Assembly shall be the ex-officio Secretary of the Joint Select Committee.

Joint Select Committee for Bills originating in the Council.

139. In the case of a Bill originating in the Council, any member may, after receipt of a message from the Council asking for the concurrence of the Assembly to set up a Joint Select Committee to consider the Bill, move that the House concurs with the Council in setting up a Joint Select Committee and name the members of the Assembly to serve on such Committee.

CHAPTER XIV.

Governor's Ordinances.

Discussion of Governor's Ordinances.

140. A member desiring to move a resolution under sub-clause (*a*) of clause (2) of Article 213 of the Constitution disapproving an Ordinance promulgated by the Governor under clause (1) of that article shall give three days' notice of his resolution to the Secretary.

Message to the Council.

141. If such a resolution is passed by the Assembly, it shall be forwarded to the Council with a message asking for its agreement.

CHAPTER XV.

Resolutions.

Conditions for admissibility of resolutions.

142. Subject to the restrictions contained in the Constitution and the rules, any member may move a resolution relating to a matter of general public interest within the cognizance of the State Government :

Provided that no resolution shall be admissible which does not comply with the following conditions, namely :—

(*a*) It shall be clearly and precisely expressed and shall raise a definite issue;

(*b*) it shall not contain arguments, inferences, ironical expressions or defamatory statements, nor shall it refer to the conduct or character of persons except in their official or public capacity; and

(c) it shall not relate to any matter which is under adjudication by a Court of Law.

Form of resolutions.

143. A resolution may be in the form of a recommendation addressed to Government or of a declaration of opinion by the House or in the form of a motion for the appointment of a committee of the House for any purpose or in any other form suitable to the subject-matter of the resolution.

Notice of resolutions.

144. A member who wishes to move a resolution shall give fifteen clear days' notice of his intention to move the resolution and shall, together with the notice submit the text of the resolution which he wishes to move :

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Provided that the Speaker, with the consent of the Minister in charge of the department concerned, may allow a resolution to be entered on the list of business with shorter notice than fifteen days and without the procedure of a ballot under rule 25 and also fix its order of precedence in such list.

145. The Speaker shall decide on the admissibility of a resolution. Where the resolution or a part thereof is, in the opinion of the Speaker, in contravention of the rules, he may, in his discretion, give the member concerned an opportunity of amenting it or disallow the same. Speaker to decide admissibility of resolutions.

146. (1) A member in whose name a resolution appears on the list of business shall, when called on, either— Moving and withdrawal of resolution.

(*a*) withdraw the resolution, in which case he shall confine himself to a mere statement to that effect; or

(*b*) move the resolution.

(2) If the member when called on is absent, the resolution standing in his name shall be considered to have been withdrawn.

(3) It shall be open to the Assembly to allow a resolution withdrawn under clause (*a*) of sub-rule (1), or deemed to have been withdrawn under sub-rule (2) of this rule, to be moved by any other member.

147. After a resolution has been moved, any member may, subject to all the restrictions regarding the admissibility of resolutions, move an amendment to such resolution. Amendments.

148. (1) If a copy of such amendment has not been sent to the Secretary two clear days before the day fixed for the discussion of the resolution, any member may object to the moving of the amendment, and such objection shall prevail, unless the Speaker, in the exercise of his power to suspend the operation of this sub-rule, allows the amendment to be moved. Notice of amendments.

(2) The Secretary shall, if time permits, cause every amendment to be printed and copies thereof made available to the members.

149. When any resolution involving several points has been discussed, the Speaker may divide the resolution, and put each or any point separately to the vote, as he may think fit. Splitting of resolution.

150. A copy of every resolution which has been passed by the Assembly shall be forwarded to the Government by the Secretary. Copy to Government.

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CHAPTER XVI.

Financial Business.

Presentation of Budget. 151. (1) The annual financial statement or the statement of the estimated receipts and expenditure of the State in respect of every financial year (hereinafter referred to as "the Budget") shall be presented to the Assembly on such day as the Governor may appoint.

(2) There shall be no discussion of the Budget in the Assembly on the day on which it is presented to it.

Discussion of of Budget. 152. (1) The Budget shall be dealt with by the Assembly in two stages, namely,—

(i) a general discussion, and

(ii) the voting of demands for grants.

(2) The Speaker, in consultation with the Leader of the House, shall fix and appoint sufficient number of days for each of these stages:

Provided that not more than eight days shall be fixed for the general discussion of the Budget and that not more than twenty days shall be fixed for the voting of demands for grants.

Allotment of time for discussion. 153. (1) During the days appointed under rule 152 (2) for the general discussion of the Budget, the Assembly shall be at liberty to discuss the Budget as a whole or any question of principle involved therein, but no motion shall be moved at this stage, nor shall the Budget be submitted to the vote of the Assembly.

(2) The Finance Minister shall have a general right of reply at the end of the discussion.

(3) The Speaker may, if he thinks fit, prescribe a time-limit for speeches during the discussion.

Voting of demands. 154. (1) The Speaker shall, in consultation with the Leader of the House, fix the time to be allotted for the discussion of each demand and also determine the order in which the demands are to be taken up.

(2) On the days allotted under sub-rule (2) of rule 152 for the voting of demands for grants, no other business shall be taken up before 5 p.m. except with the consent of the Speaker:

Provided that nothing in this rule shall be deemed to prohibit the asking and answering of questions during the time allowed under rule 22.

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(3) At the expiry of the time allotted under sub-rule (1) for the discussion of any demand, the Speaker shall put every question necessary for the disposal of that demand, and at 5 p.m. on the last day of the days allotted for the voting of demands for grants, the Speaker shall forthwith put every question necessary to dispose of all the outstanding matters in connexion with the demands for grants, including the motion for reduction of a grant, if any, then under discussion.

Budget motions.

155. (1) The Minister who moves a demand for a grant may make a statement explaining the policy underlying the demand.

(2) Any member may then make a motion to reduce the demand by a specified sum. No motion shall, however, be made which will have the effect of increasing or altering the destination of the demand.

(3) Notice of motions under sub-rule (2) should reach the office of the Assembly not later than 3 p.m. on the third day of the general discussion of the budget.

(4) When several motions have been given notice of proposing reductions in the same demand, they shall be arranged and discussed in such order as the Speaker may determine.

Further demands for grants.

156. On a day fixed by the Speaker before the last of the days allotted by him for the moving of demands for grants, further demands for grants may be moved :

Provided that—

(i) they are required for purposes which, in the opinion of Governor, are of an emergent nature;

(ii) they are for new matters which have not been included in the original estimates of the year.

Such demands shall be classified according to the original demands for grants, the details being shown by sub-heads of appropriation and detailed account heads under each grant.

Appropriation Bills.

157. (1) Subject to the provisions of the Constitution, the procedure in regard to an Appropriation Bill shall be the same as for Bills generally, with such modifications as the Speaker may consider necessary.

(2) At any time after the introduction in the Assembly of an Appropriation Bill, the Speaker may allot a day or days jointly or severally for the completion of all or any of the stages involved in the passage of the Bill by the Assembly, and when such allotment has been made, the Speaker shall, at 5 o'clock

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on the allotted day, or, as the case may be, the last of the allotted days, forthwith put every question necessary to dispose of all the outstanding matters in connexion with the stage or stages for which the day or days have been allotted.

Supplementary or additional demands.

158. (1) The Governor may, at any time during a financial year, appoint a day for the presentation of a statement of supplementary or additional expenditure under Article 205.

(2) The Speaker shall allot one or more days not earlier than three days after the day allotted for such presentation for the discussion of and the voting on the demands for supplementary or additional expenditure.

(3) At 5 p.m. on the day or the last of the days, as the case may be, allotted under sub-rule (2), all discussion shall terminate and the Speaker shall forthwith put every question necessary to dispose of all the outstanding matters in connexion with the demands for supplementary grants.

Procedure for dealing with supplementary or additional demands.

159. The demands for supplementary or additional grants shall be dealt with as if they were demands for grants :

Provided that the discussion of a demand for a supplementary or additional grant shall be confined to the details of which it is composed :

Provided further that notice of motions for the reduction of a demand for a supplementary or additional grant shall be given not later than 3 p.m. on the day following that on which the supplementary or additional statement of expenditure has been presented.

Excess grants.

160. The rules of procedure relating to demands for supplementary or additional grants shall apply to demands for excess grants under Article 205, with such adaptations as the Speaker may deem necessary.

Votes on account, votes of credit and exceptional grants.

161. (1) The rules of procedure regarding the budget shall generally apply to the grants called votes on account, votes of credit and exceptional grants, referred to in Article 206 of the Constitution.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provision, the following rules shall apply to votes on account :—

(i) A motion for a vote on account shall state the total sum required and shall contain a schedule containing the details of expenditure of which that sum is composed and the various amounts needed for each department.

(ii) Discussion of a general character may take place on the motion as a whole.

(iii) Amendments may be moved for the reduction of the whole grant or for the reduction or omission of the items of which it is composed.

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CHAPTER XVII.

COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE.

(1) *Committee on Estimates.*

162. As soon as may be after the commencement of the first session of each Assembly a Committee on Estimates shall be constituted for the examination of such of the estimates as may seem fit to the Committee or are specifically referred to it by the House. The functions of the Committee shall be— **Functions of the Committee.**

(*a*) to report what economies, improvements in organization, efficiency or administrative reform, consistent with the policy underlying the estimates may be effected;

(*b*) to suggest alternative policies in order to bring about efficiency and economy in administration;

(*c*) to examine whether the money is well laid out within the limits of the policy implied in the estimates; and

(*d*) to suggest the form in which the estimates shall be presented to the Legislature.

163. (1) The Committee shall consist of fourteen members in addition to the Finance Minister who shall be a member ex-officio. They shall be elected by the Assembly from among its members according to the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote and in accordance with the regulations framed in this behalf by the Speaker. There shall be a fresh election before the end of the financial year for constituting the Committee for the ensuing financial year. And, if under any circumstances, such an election is not held, the existing members of the Committee will continue to hold office until new members are elected. **Constitution of the Committee.**

(2) Casual vacancies shall be filled as soon as possible after they occur in the manner prescribed in sub-rule (1) and any person elected to fill such a vacancy shall hold office for so long as the person in whose place he is elected would have held office.

164. The Chairman of the Committee shall be nominated by the Speaker from amongst the members of the Committee. The person so nominated shall preside at the meetings of the Committee and in his absence, one of the members of the Committee elected by the Committee shall preside. **Chairman of the Committee.**

165. In order to constitute a meeting of the Committee the quorum shall be five including the Chairman. **Quorum.**

166. In the case of an equality of votes on any matter, the Chairman shall have a second or casting vote. **Chairman's casting vote.**

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Reports by the Committee.

167. (1) The Committee may, if it thinks fit, make available to Government any completed part of its report before presentation to the Assembly. Such reports shall be treated as confidential until presented to the Assembly.

(2) The Committee may hear officials or take evidence connected with the estimates under examination. It shall be in the discretion of the Committee to treat any evidence tendered before it as secret or confidential.

(3) For purposes of sub-rule (2) the Committee shall have power to require the attendance of persons or the production of papers or records :

Provided that Government may decline to produce a document on the ground that its disclosure would not be in the public interest.

Examination of Estimates.

168. The Committee may continue its examination of the estimates throughout the financial year and report to the House from time to time as its examination proceeds. It shall not be incumbent on the Committee to examine the entire estimates of any one year. The demands for grants may be voted upon notwithstanding the fact that the Committee has made no report.

Presentation of the report.

169. The Report of the Committee shall be presented to the House either by the Chairman or in his behalf by any other member of the Committee.

Procedure to be followed.

170. Except as aforesaid, the Committee shall follow the same procedure as a Select Committee of the Assembly.

(2) *Committee on Public Accounts.*

Constitution of the Committee.

171. (1) As soon as may be after the commencement of the first session of each Assembly, a Committee on Public Accounts shall be constituted for the examination of accounts showing the appropriation of sums granted by the House for the expenditure of the State Government, the annual finance accounts of the State Government and such other accounts laid before the House as the Committee may think fit.

(2) The Committee on Public Accounts shall consist of fourteen members, in addition to the Finance Minister who shall be a member ex-officio. They shall be elected by the Assembly from among its members according to the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote and in accordance with the regulations framed in this behalf by the Speaker. There shall be a fresh election before the end of the financial year for constituting the Committee for the ensuing financial year. And if, under any circumstances, such an election is not held, the existing members of the Committee will continue to hold office until new members are elected.

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(3) Casual vacancies shall be filled as soon as possible after they occur in the manner prescribed in sub-rule (2) and any person elected to fill such a vacancy shall hold office for so long as the person in whose place he is elected would have held office.

Chairman of the Committee.

172. The Chairman of the Committee shall be nominated by the Speaker from amongst the members of the Committee. The person so nominated shall preside at the meetings of the Committee and in his absence one of the members of the Committee elected by the Committee shall preside.

Quorum.

173. In order to constitute a meeting of the Committee the quorum shall be five including the Chairman.

Chairman's casting vote.

174. In the case of an equality of votes on any matter, the Chairman shall have a second or casting vote.

Functions of the Committee.

175. (1) In scrutinizing the appropriation accounts of the State and the report of the Comptroller and Auditor-General thereon, it shall be the duty of the Public Accounts Committee to satisfy itself—

(*a*) that the moneys shown in the accounts as having been disbursed were legally available for and applicable to the service or purpose to which they have been applied or charged;

(*b*) that the expenditure conforms to the authority which governs it; and

(*c*) that every re-appropriation has been made in accordance with such rules as may be prescribed by the Governor or by the Finance Department, as the case may be.

The Committee shall bring to the notice of the Assembly—

(i) every case in which it is not so satisfied; and

(ii) all expenditure which the Finance Department has requested should be brought to the notice of the Assembly.

(2) It shall also be a duty of the Public Accounts Committee—

(*a*) to examine such trading, manufacturing and profit and loss accounts and balance sheets, as the Governor may have required to be prepared, and the Comptroller and Auditor-General's report thereon; and

(*b*) to consider the report of the Comptroller and Auditor-General in cases where the Governor may have required him to conduct an audit of any receipts or to examine the accounts of stores and stock.

Report of Government before presentation.

176. The Committee may, if it thinks fit, make available to Government any completed part of its report before presentation to the Assembly. Such reports shall be treated as confidential until presented to the Assembly.

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Power to take evidence or call for papers.

177. (1) The Committee shall have power to require the attendance of persons or the production of papers or records, if such a course is considered necessary for the discharge of its duties :

Provided that Government may decline to produce a document on the ground that its disclosure would not be in the public interest.

(2) It shall be in the discretion of the Committee to treat any evidence tendered before it as secret or confidential.

(3) *Committee of Privileges.*

Constitution of the Committee.

178. (1) A Committee of Privileges shall be constituted which will consist of the Deputy Speaker and fifteen other members to be elected by the Assembly on a date to be fixed by the Speaker according to the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote and in accordance with the regulations framed in this behalf by the Speaker.

(2) The members of the Committee so elected will cease to hold office at the end of each financial year but any member shall be eligible for re-election. There shall be a fresh election before the end of the financial year for constituting the Committee for the ensuing financial year.

(3) Casual vacancies shall be filled as soon as possible after they occur in the manner prescribed in sub-rule (1) and any person elected to fill such a vacancy shall hold office for so long only as the person in whose place he is elected would have held office.

(4) The Chairman of the Committee shall be nominated by the Speaker from amongst the members of the Committee. The person so nominated shall preside at the meetings of the Committee and in his absence one of the members of the Committee elected by the Committee shall preside.

Notice of the matter proposed to be raised.

179. A member wishing to raise a matter of privilege shall, before the commencement of the sitting of the day on which he proposes to raise the point, leave with the Speaker a written notice of the matter proposed to be raised.

Consent of the Speaker for raising the matter.

180. If the Speaker is of opinion that the matter which the member proposes to raise does involve a question of privilege of the House, he may consent to the matter being raised.

Time for raising the matter.

181. A matter of privilege must be raised after questions and before the list of business for the day is entered upon.

Restrictions on questions of privilege.

182. The right to raise a question of privilege shall be subject to the following restrictions, viz. :—

(i) The alleged breach of privilege must refer to a matter of recent occurrence;

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(ii) A *prima facie* case of a breach of privilege must be made out.

183. When a member has with the consent of the Speaker raised a matter of privilege, the Speaker shall read the matter to the House and decide whether a *prima facie* case of breach of privilege has been made out or not therein. **Speaker to decide *prima facie* case.**

184. If the Speaker holds that a *prima facie* case exists, he may allow a motion to be made by any member that the alleged breach of privilege be referred to the Committee of Privileges, or in the alternative, that it be dealt with by the House itself. **Motion.**

185. If the matter is referred to the Committee of Privileges, the Committee shall follow, as far as possible, the same procedure as a Select Committee of the Assembly and make a report to the House. **Report of the Committee.**

186. The House may, on such report, **Procedure after presentation of the report.**

or where no reference has been made to the Committee of Privileges, by itself,

on a motion made in the House, deal with the case in such manner as it may think fit.

187. Notwithstanding anything contained in these rules, the Speaker may *suo motu* refer any question of privilege to the Committee of Privileges for examination, investigation or report. **Power of Speaker to refer questions of privilege to Committee.**

(4) *Business Advisory Committee.*

188. (1) At the commencement of the House or from time to time, as the case may be, the Speaker may nominate a committee called the Business Advisory Committee consisting of not more than fifteen members including the Speaker who shall be the Chairman of the Committee. **Constitution of the Committee.**

(2) The Committee nominated under sub-rule (1) shall hold office for one year or until a new committee is nominated.

(3) If the Speaker, for any reason, is unable to preside over any meeting of the Committee, he shall nominate a Chairman for that meeting.

(4) Casual vacancies in the Committee shall be filled by the Speaker and any person nominated to fill such a vacancy shall hold office for the period for which the person in whose place he is nominated would under the provisions of sub-rule (2) have held office.

189. In order to constitute a meeting of the Committee the quorum shall be five. **Quorum.**

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Functions of the Committee. 190. (1) It shall be the function of the Committee to recommend the time that should be allocated for the discussion of the stage or stages of such Government Bills as the Speaker, in consultation with the Leader of the House, may refer to the Committee.

(2) The Committee shall have the power to indicate in the proposed time-table the different hours at which the various stages of the Bill shall be completed.

(3) The Committee shall have such other functions as may be assigned to it by the Speaker from time to time.

Report to the House. 191. The time-table in regard to the Bill or group of Bills as settled by the Committee shall be reported by the Speaker to the House.

Procedure to be followed. 192. As soon as may be after the report has been made to the House, a motion may be removed by a member of the Committee designated by the Speaker " that this House agrees with the allocation of time proposed by the Business Advisory Committee in regard to such and such Bill or Bills," and if such a motion is accepted by the House, it shall take effects as if it were an Order of the House.

Disposal of outstanding matters at the appointed hour. 193. At the appointed hour in accordance with the Order of the House referred to in Rule 192 for the completion of a particular stage of a Bill, the Speaker shall forthwith put every question necessary to dispose of all the outstanding matters in connexion with that stage of the Bill.

Variation in the allocation of time order. 194. No variation in the Order shall be made except on the request of the Leader of the House with the permission of the House.

(5) Committee on Subordinate Legislation.

Committee on subordinate ligislation and its functions. 195. Subject to the provisions of these rules, a Committee on Subordinate Legislation may be constituted to scrutinize and report to the House whether the powers delegated by the Legislature have been properly exercised within the framework of the statute delegating such powers.

Constitution of the Committee. 196. (1) The Committee shall consist of not more than ten members who shall be nominated by the Speaker.

(2) The term of office of the members of the Committee shall be one year.

(3) The Speaker may, if he thinks fit, discharge a member from the Committee, if such member is absent from three consecutive meetings thereof, without the permission of the Chairman of the Committee.

Chairman of Committee. 197. The Chairman of the Committee shall be nominated by the Speaker from amongst the members of the Committee. The person so nominated shall preside at the meetings of the Committee and in his absence one of the members of the Committee elected by the Committee shall preside.

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198. In order to constitute a meeting of the Committee the quorum shall be four including the Chairman. **Quorum.**

199. In the case of an equality of votes on any matter, the Chairman of the Committee shall have a second or casting vote. **Chairman's casting vote.**

200. The Committee may appoint one or more sub-committees to examine any matters that may be referred to them, and the reports of such sub-committee or sub-committees shall be deemed to be the reports of the whole Committee if they are approved at a meeting of the whole Committee. **Sub-committee.**

201. (1) The Committee on Subordinate Legislation shall have power to require the attendance of persons or the production of papers or records: **Power to take evidence.**

Provided that Government may decline to produce a document on the ground that its disclosure would not be in the public interest.

(2) It shall be in the discretion of the Committee to treat any evidence tendered before it as secret or confidential.

202. After each 'regulation', "rule", "sub-rule", 'by-law', etc., framed in pursuance of the legislative functions delegated by the Assembly to a subordinate authority is laid before the House, the Committee shall, in particular, consider— **Scrutiny of papers laid before the House.**

(i) whether it is in accord with the general objects of the Act pursuant to which it is made;

(ii) whether it contains matter which in the opinion of the Committee should more properly be dealt with in an Act of the Assembly;

(iii) whether it imposes taxation;

(iv) whether it directly or indirectly bars the jurisdiction of the court;

(v) whether it gives retrospective effect to any of the provisions in respect of which the Act does not expressly give any such power;

(vi) whether it involves expenditure from the Consolidated Fund or the Public Revenues;

(vii) whether it appears to make some unusual or unexpected use of the powers conferred by the Act pursuant to which it is made;

(viii) whether there appears to have been unjustifiable delay in the publication or laying of it before the Legislature;

(ix) whether for any reason its form or purport calls for any elucidation.

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Report by the Committee.

203. (1) If the Committee is of opinion that any order should be annulled wholly or in part, or should be amended in any respect, it shall report that opinion and the grounds thereof to the House within one month of the commencement of a session of the House after the promulgation of such order or within such earlier or later period which a statute of the Legislature may have fixed for any specified case.

(2) If the Committee is of opinion that any other matter relating to any orders should be brought to the notice of the House, it may report that opinion and matter to the House.

Presentation of the report.

204. The report of the Committee shall be signed by the Chairman of the Committee and presented to the House by him or, in his absence, by any member of the Committee.

Procedure to be followed.

205. The Speaker may issue such directions as he may consider necessary for regulating the procedure in connexion with all matters connected with the consideration of any question of Subordinate Legislation either in the Committee or in the House.

(6) *Committee on Government Assurances.*

Functions of the Committee.

206. Subject to the provisions of these rules, a Committee on Government Assurances may be constituted to scrutinize the assurances, promises and undertakings given by Ministers, from time to time, on the floor of the House and to report on—

(*a*) the extent to which such assurances have been implemented; and

(*b*) where implemented, whether such implementation has taken place within the minimum time necessary for the purpose.

Constitution of the Committee.

207. (1) The Committee shall consist of not more than seven members who shall be nominated by the Speaker.

(2) The term of office of the members of the Committee shall be one year.

(3) The Speaker may, if he thinks fit, discharge a member from the Committee, if such member is absent from three consecutive meetings thereof, without the permission of the Chairman of the Committee.

Chairman of the Committee.

208. (1) The Chairman of the Committee shall be nominated by the Speaker.

(2) If the Chairman of the Committee is absent from any meeting, the Committee shall choose another member to act as Chairman of the Committee for that meeting.

Quorum.

209. In order to constitute a meeting of the Committee, the quorum shall be three.

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Chairman's casting vote.

210. In the case of an equality of votes on any matter, the Chairman shall have a second or casting vote.

Report by the Committee.

211. The Committee shall make a report to the House at least once in six months.

Presentation of the report.

212. The Report of the Committee shall be presented to the House either by the Chairman or, on his behalf by any other member of the Committee.

Procedure to be followed.

213. Except as aforesaid, the Committee shall follow the same procedure as a Select Committee of the Assembly.

(7) *House Committee.*

Constitution and functions of the Committee.

214. (1) There shall be appointed a House Committee to consider and advise upon all matters connected with the comfort and convenience of members of the Assembly, which shall consist of the Deputy Speaker as ex-officio Chairman and eleven members to be elected by the Assembly, on a date to be fixed by the Speaker, according to the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote and in accordance with the regulations framed in this behalf by the Speaker. In addition to the above, four members may be nominated to the Committee by the Speaker at his discretion.

(2) The members of the Committee so elected, or as the case may be, so nominated, will cease to hold office at the end of each financial year, but any member shall be eligible for re-election or re-nomination. There shall be fresh elections and nominations before the end of the financial year for constituting the Committee for the ensuing financial year.

CHAPTER XVIII.

Communications between the Governor and the Assembly.

Communications from the Governor to the Assembly.

215. Communications from the Governor to the Assembly are made—

(1) by a speech, or

(2) by a written message addressed to the Speaker.

Communications from the Assembly to the Governor.

216. Communications from the Assembly to the Governor shall be made by formal address, after motion made and carried in the Assembly and forwarded to the Governor by the Speaker.

CHAPTER XIX.

Petitions to the Assembly.

Form and contents of petitions.

217. Petitions to the Assembly must—

(*a*) relate to some matter actually under the consideration of the Assembly;

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(*b*) be addressed to the members of the Assembly;

(*c*) be dated and signed by the petitioner or petitioners;

(*d*) be in respectful and temperate language; and

(*e*) must not propose expenditure of public moneys or the imposition of any charge on public revenues.

Presentation of petitions.

218. No petition addressed to the Assembly shall be presented except by a member of the Assembly.

Duties of members offering to present a petition.

219. Every member offering to present a petition to the Assembly shall confine himself to a statement of the parties from whom it comes, of the number of signatures attached to it and of the material allegations contained in it and to the reading of the prayer of the petition.

Procedure to be followed.

220. If a petition is in conformity with rule 217, the Secretary shall, if so required by the Speaker, read it to the Assembly or make an abstract of it and read or circulate the abstract to the Assembly. There shall be no debate or speech in the Assembly on any such petition.

CHAPTER XX.

Amendment of Rules.

Notice of amendment to the rules.

221. (1) Unless the Speaker otherwise directs, not less than ten days' notice of a motion for leave to amend the rules shall be given and the notice shall be accompanied by a draft of the proposed amendments.

(2) The motion shall be set down for such day as the Speaker may direct.

Procedure to be followed.

222. When the motion has been made, the Speaker shall read the draft amendments and ask whether the member has the leave of the Assembly. If objection is taken, the Speaker shall request those members who support the motion to rise in their places, and if more than twenty-four members rise accordingly, the Speaker shall intimate that the member has the leave of the Assembly.

Reference to Select Committee.

223. Where the member has the leave of the Assembly to proceed, the draft amendments shall be referred to a Select Committee of which the Speaker shall be Chairman, and of which the Deputy Speaker, the member giving notice of the amendment and, in case he is a non-official member, the Minister concerned also and a member to be nominated by the Speaker from the current panel of Chairmen of the Assembly shall be members. The remaining members who shall be fifteen in number shall be elected by the Assembly by means of the single transferable vote and in accordance with the regulations framed in this behalf by the Speaker.

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224. After a draft has been referred to a Select Committee, the procedure in regard to Bills similarly referred shall, as far as may be, be followed with such necessary alterations that may be made as the Speaker may direct. Subsequent procedure.

225. When a rule or amendment of a rule is passed by the Assembly, a copy thereof shall be signed by the Speaker and until the Speaker has signed such copy and the fact has been announced by him to the Assembly, the rule or amendment shall not be deemed to have come into force. Rule or amendment not valid until signed by Speaker.

CHAPTER XXI.

Miscellaneous.

226. An official report of the proceedings of the Assembly shall be published under the supervision of the Secretary and shall be made available to every member. Official report.

227. If the Speaker is of opinion that a word or words has or have been used in debate which is or are defamatory or indecent, or unparliamentary or undignified, he may, in his discretion, order that such word or words be expunged from the official report of the proceedings of the House, and all consequential alterations made in such report and make an announcement in the Assembly of the fact of his having made such order. Expunging of words.

228. The portion of the proceedings of the House so expunged shall be marked by asterisks and an explanatory footnote shall be inserted in the proceedings as follows :—

"Expunged as ordered by the Chair." Indication in printed debates of expunged proceedings.

229. (1) The Speaker may authorize the printing, publication, distribution or sale of any paper, document or report in connexion with the business of the House or any paper, document or report laid on the table of the House or presented to the House or a Committee thereof. Printing and publication of other documents etc.

(2) A paper, document or report printed, published, distributed or sold in pursuance of sub-rule (1) shall be deemed to have been printed, published, distributed or sold under the authority of the House within the meaning of clause (2) of Article 194 of the Constitution.

230. The admission to the Assembly Chamber of strangers and officials during the sittings of the Assembly shall be regulated in accordance with regulations made by the Speaker. Strangers.

231. The Speaker, whenever he thinks fit, may order strangers to withdraw or the press gallery to be cleared. Power to order withdrawal of strangers.

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Secretary to be ex-officio Secretary to all Committees.

232. The Secretary shall act as Secretary to every Committee or Select Committee under these rules and shall arrange for the conduct of all correspondence connected with its business.

Speaker to regulate conduct of business not otherwise provided for.

233. The Speaker shall have power to regulate the conduct of business in the Assembly in all matters not provided for in the Constitution or the rules.

Delegation of powers of Speaker.

234. The Speaker may, by order in writing, delegate to the Deputy Speaker all or any of his powers under the rules.

Motion for suspension of rules.

235. Any member may, with the consent of the Speaker, move that any rule may be suspended in its application to a particular motion before the House and if the motion is carried by three-fourths of the total number of members present and voting at the meeting, the rule in question shall be suspended for the time being.

RULES OF PROCEDURE REGARDING COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN THE TWO HOUSES.

[Under clause (3) of Article 208 of the Constitution.]

Form of communication.

1. Communications from one House to the other shall be by a written message signed by the presiding officer of the former and addressed to the presiding officer of the latter.

Communication to the House while in session.

2. If any such message is received by the presiding officer of either House when it is in session, he shall, at the first convenient opportunity after its receipt, communicate it to the House.

Communication to members while the House is not in session.

3. When the House to which a message is addressed is not in session, the message shall be received by the Secretary of the House who shall, with the concurrence of its presiding officer, communicate the message to the members of the House.

R. V. KRISHNA AYYAR,
Secretary to the State Legislature.

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE MADRAS ASSEMBLY RULES.

(As approved by the Chairman.)

Thursday, the 11th March 1954.

The Select Committee on the Madras Assembly Rules met in the Hon. Speaker's Chambers at 3 p.m. on the 11th March 1954. The following members were present :—

(1) Hon. Speaker,
(2) Deputy Speaker,
(3) The Hon. Sri K. P. Kuttikrishnan Nair,
(4) The Hon. Sri K. Raja Ram,
(5) Sri N. Ramakrishna Ayyar,
(6) Sri M. Narayana Kurup,
(7) Sri V. R. Nagarajan, and
(8) Sri V. Balakrishnan.

Sri M. Narayana Kurup suggested that a Business Advisory Committee may be constituted in this Legislature on the same lines as that which is provided for in the rules of the House of the People. There was some discussion on this point during which the Hon. Speaker pointed out that the functions of the Business Advisory Committee were being here performed by the Conference of Leaders which he was from time to time convening for the purpose of settling the business and time-table of the House.

2. The Committee approved the following rules :—

(1) The Speaker may authorize the printing, publication, distribution or sale of any paper, document or report in connexion with the business of the House or any paper, document or report laid on the table of the House or presented to the House or a Committee thereof.

(2) A paper, document or report printed, published, distributed or sold in pursuance of sub-rule (1) shall be deemed to have been printed, published, distributed or sold under the authority of the House within the meaning of clause (2) of Article 194 of the Constitution.

The Committee then adjourned to 9 a.m. on Sunday, the 21st March 1954.

Sunday, the 21th March 1954.

The Select Committee on the Madras Assembly Rules met in the Hon. Speaker's Chamber at 9 a.m. on 21st March 1954. Mr. Speaker (The Hon. Sri J. Sivashanmugam Pillai) was in the Chair. The following members were present :—

1. The Hon. Speaker (*Chairman*).
2. Deputy Speaker,
3. Sri C. Subramaniam,
4. Sri K. P. Kuttikrishnan Nair,

5. Sri K. Raja Ram,
6. Sri A. S. Sahajananda,
7. Sri N. Ramakrishna Ayyar,
8. Sri P. Ramamurthi,
9. Sri S. Swayamprakasam,
10. Sri M. Narayana Kurup,
11. Sri K. Uppi Sahib,
12. Sri V. R. Nagarajan,
13. Sri V. R. Krishna Ayyar, and
14. Sri V. Balakrishnan.

Sri S. T. Adityan was also present.

The Hon. Speaker thanked the members for consenting to sit on a Sunday and stated that among the many proposals for change in the existing rules, the most important ones were the new rules which were proposed in regard to (1) a committee on subordinate legislation and (2) half an hour discussion of an important matter of administration.

The existing rules were then taken up one by one, with their proposed amendments circulated in print.

CHAPTER I.

Rule 1.

The rule was approved.

Rule 2.

The rule was approved with the proposed amendments and with the substitution of the following words for (i), viz., " Minister includes any Deputy Minister or Parliamentary Secretary to whom a minister may delegate his functions."

CHAPTER II.

Rule 3.

The rule was approved.

Rule 4.

For the two sub-rules of the existing rule, the following was substituted :—

" At the first sitting of the Assembly after the Governor has addressed both the Houses of the Legislature under Article 176 of the Constitution, a copy of the Governor's Address shall be placed on the table of the House."

Rules 5 *and* 6.

The proposed amendment was approved with the omission of the words ' not exceeding four days ' occurring in the proposed rule 5 (1).

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New rule after rule 5.

The proposed rule 5-A with the omission of the words ' at the next sitting of the Assembly ' occurring at the end was agreed to by all the members present except Sri P. Ramamurthi and Sri S. T. Adityan who dissented.

Rule 7.

The rule was redrafted as follows :—

" The Speaker shall report to the Assembly the Governor's reply, if any, to the motion of thanks."

Rule 8.

This rule was retained without any change.

Rule 9.

Rule 9 (*a*) was approved.

For the existing rule 9 (*b*), the following was substituted :—

" On the prorogation of a session, all pending notices and business shall be carried over to the next session."

The Committee was of the opinion that in any event questions should not lapse and that this changed rule should be scrutinized and, if any legal difficulty were to be found in implementing it, it should be brought up before the Committee again.

Proposed rule 9 (*c*).

This was approved with the addition of the following words at the end :—

' or of any Joint Select Committee.'

CHAPTER III.

Rule 10.

The rule was approved.

Rule 11.

The rule was substituted.

Rule 12.

The rule was approved.

CHAPTER IV.

Rule 13.

Sub-rule (1).—For the words ' the Governor shall fix a date ', the words ' the Governor shall fix as early a date as possible ', were substituted.

Sub-rules (2), (3) *and* (4).—These were approved.

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Sub-rule (5).—For the words ' if he and his proposer and seconder have not,' the words ' if he or his proposer or seconder has not ' were substituted.

Rule 14.

Sub-rule (1).—For the words ' the Governor, when there is no Speaker, or the Speaker, when there is a Speaker, shall fix a date ', the words ' the Governor, when there is no Speaker, or the Speaker, when there is a Speaker, shall fix as early a date as possible ' were substituted.

Sub-rules (2), (3) *and* (4).—These were approved.

Sub-rule (5).—For the words ' if he and his proposer and seconder have not ', the words ' if he or his proposer or seconder has not ' were substituted.

Rule 15.

The rule was approved.

Rule 16.

The rule was re-drafted as follows :—

' The Deputy Speaker and any Chairman, shall, when presiding over the Assembly, have the same powers as the Speaker when so presiding and all references to the Speaker in the rules shall be deemed to be references to the person presiding.'

CHAPTER V.

At the instance of Sri M. Narayana Kurup, the Committee resolved to incorporate in any appropriate place in the Madras Assembly Rules, the following :—

Rules 32 *to* 39 *of the Rules of the House of the People relating to the constitution of a Business Advisory Committee.*

32. (1) At the commencement of the House or from time to time, as the case may be, the Speaker may nominate a Committee called the Business Advisory Committee consisting of not more than fifteen members including the Speaker who shall be the Chairman of the Committee.

(2) The Committee nominated under sub-rule (1) shall hold office until a new Committee is nominated.

(3) If the Speaker for any reason is unable to preside over any meeting of the Committee, he shall nominate a Chairman for that meeting.

33. Casual vacancies in the Committee shall be filled by the Speaker and any person nominated to fill such a vacancy shall hold office for the period for which the person in whose place he is nominated would under the provisions of rule 32 have held office.

34. In order to constitute a meeting of the Committee the quorum shall be five.

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35. (1) It shall be the function of the Committee to recommend the time that should be allocated for the discussion of the stage or stages of such Government Bills as the Speaker in consultation with the Leader of the House may direct for being referred to the Committee.

(2) The Committee shall have the power to indicate in the proposed time-table the different hours at which the various stages of the bill shall be completed.

(3) The Committee shall have such other functions as may be assigned to it by the Speaker from time to time.

36. The time-table in regard to the Bill or group of Bills as settled by the Committee shall be reported by the Speaker to the House and notified in the Parliamentary Bulletin.

37. As soon as may be after the report has been made to the House, a motion may be moved by a member of the Committee designated by the Speaker "that this House agrees with the allocation of time proposed by the Committee in regard to such and such Bill or Bills," and if such a motion is accepted by the House, it shall take effect as if it were an order of the House:

Provided that an amendment may be moved that the report be referred back to the Committee either without limitation or with reference to any particular matter:

Provided further that not more than half-an-hour shall be allotted for the discussion of the motion and no member shall speak for more than five minutes on such a motion.

38. At the appointed hour in accordance with the Allocation of Time Order, for the completion of a particular stage of a Bill, the Speaker shall forthwith put every question necessary to dispose of all the outstanding matters in connection with that stage of the Bill.

39. No variation in the Allocation of Time Order shall be made except on the request of the Leader of the House who shall notify orally to the House that there was general agreement for such variation, which shall be enforced by the Speaker after taking the sense of the House.

Rule 17.

The proposed rule was substituted.

Rule 18.

The rule was approved.

Rule 19.

For the existing rule, the following was substituted :—

"The presence of at least one-tenth of the total number of members of the Assembly inclusive of the Speaker or person presiding shall be necessary to constitute a meeting of the Assembly for the exercise of its powers."

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Rule 20.

The rule was approved with the following amendments :—

For the words ' if at any time it is brought to the notice of the Chair that twenty-two members are not present, the division bells shall be rung and if after an interval of not less than two minutes twenty-two members are still not present ', the following words were substituted :—

' If at any time it is brought to the notice of the Chair that a quorum is not present, the division bells shall be rung and if after an interval of not less than fifteen minutes a quorum is still not present '.

Rules 21 *and* 22.

The proposed amendments to these rules were approved.

Rule 23.

For the existing rule, the following rule was substituted :—

' The first hour of every sitting shall, unless the House unanimously directs otherwise, be available for the asking and answering of questions.'

Rule 24.

The proposed rule was approved with the addition of the following proviso after the proviso to the proposed rule 24 (1) :—

" Provided that in a case where a Thursday has been taken over for the transaction of Government business under the abovementioned proviso, the Speaker may allot in lieu thereof any other day in the same or next week for the business of non-official members."

Rule 25.

The rule was approved.

Rule 26.

Sub-rules (1) *and* (2).—The proposed amendment was approved.

Sub-rules (3) *to* (6).—These sub-rules were approved.

Sub-rules (7) *to* (10).—For the existing rules (7) to (10), the following was substituted :—

(7) The ballot shall be for the names of the members who have given notices of motions for leave to introduce Bills or of resolutions which are eligible for discussion at the meeting in respect of which the ballot is held.

(8) No member can ballot for more than one Bill and one resolution. The Bill or the resolution to be entered against the name of a member shall be in accordance with the preference indicated by him, and in the absence of such indication, in accordance with the order of priority of the receipt of notice.

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(9) The ballot shall be held at such time and as often as may be determined by the Speaker.

(10) All non-official business appointed for any day and not disposed of on that day shall stand over until the next day of a continuous meeting available for business of the class to which it belongs, and shall be included in any ballot held for any other day in the same session and, if selected, set down in the list of business for such other day according to the priority gained at the ballot held with reference to that day :

Provided that any motion which is under the actual consideration of the Assembly at the time of an adjournment shall be placed in the list of business for the next day available in that session for non-official business of the same class and shall be placed as the first item in that class of business according to the precedence given to that class by this rule.

(11) Whenever any difficulty arises in applying this rule, it shall be referred to the Speaker for decision.

Rule 27.

Sub-rules (1) *and* (2).—These were approved.

Sub-rule (3).—For the existing sub-rule (3), the following was substituted :—

' A notice left on a holiday or after 3 p.m. on a working day shall be treated as notice given on the next working day.'

At this stage, the Committee adjourned and the Speaker was authorized to fix a date for the next meeting.

Wednesday, the 4th August 1954.

The Select Committee on the Madras Assembly Rules met in the Hon. Speaker's Chamber at 12 noon on 4th August 1954. Mr. Speaker (tht Hon. Sri J. Sivashanmugam Pillai) was in the Chair. The following members were present :—

1. The Hon. Speaker (*Chairman*).
2. Deputy Speaker.
3. Sri C. Subramaniam.
4. Sri K. P. Kuttikrishnan Nair.
5. Sri K. Raja Ram.
6. Sri S. Swayamprakasam.
7. Sri M. Narayana Kurup,
8. Sri K. Uppi Sahib,
9. Sri V. R. Nagarajan,
10. Sri V. Balakrishnan, and
11. Sri M. Kalyanasundram.

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The Hon. Speaker at the outset brought to the notice of the Committee the inconvenience which the omission of the words 'at the next sitting of the Assembly' in new rule 5-A decided upon at the meeting of the Committee held on 21st March 1954 would lead to. The Committee decided that the words need not be deleted and that they may remain.

Rule 28.

This rule was approved as redrafted.

Rule 29.

This rule was approved as redrafted.

Rule 30.

This rule was approved as redrafted.

Rule 31.

This rule was approved as redrafted.

Rule 32.

In clause (10) of the rule as redrafted, the words 'either' and 'or in the Council' were omitted.

Clause (14) was also omitted.

In clause (15) of the rule as redrafted, the words "or quotations from speeches" were omitted.

The rule as amended was approved.

Rule 33.

This rule was approved.

Rule 34.

It was agreed that in clause (*a*), for the words "member of Government", the word "Minister" be substituted. Similar change to take place in other Rules also.

Sri M. Narayana Kurup suggested that in clause (*a*) provision may be made to the effect that short notice questions should be answered within five days of the notice thereof and that if a Minister was unable to answer them within five days, he should ask the Hon. Speaker for more time. This was not accepted and the rule was approved as it stood.

Rule 35.

It was resolved that sub-rule (2) of this rule be amended as follows [Vide Lok Sabha Rule 67 (3)] :—

"(2) If on a question being called, a Member in whose name it stands is absent, the Speaker at the request of any Member may direct that the answer to it be given."

The rule as amended was approved.

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Rules 36 *to* 39.

These rules were approved.

Rule 40.

In this rule, the words " after 5 p.m. or " and the words " whichever is earlier " were omitted, and the rule approved.

Rule 40-*A*.

In this rule, the words " or at 5 p.m., whichever is earlier " were omitted (consequential change).

The Hon. Speaker suggested that a rule similar to rule 204 of the Lok Sabha (* Appended) specifying conditions in respect of motions may be introduced. This was agreed to. Another suggestion that the duration of the discussion be fixed as one hour was also agreed to.

It was resolved that the words " for financial business " occurring in sub-rule (5) of this rule be deleted.

The Committee then adjourned for lunch.

(After lunch—3 p.m.)

CHAPTER VII.

Rules 41 *to* 45.

The draft rules were passed.

Mr. Narayana Kurup suggested that a provision should be made requiring the Speaker in cases where he refuses consent to announce the fact in open House. The Committee did not agree to the suggestion.

Rule 46.

The draft rule was passed, substituting the figure 24 for 38.

Rules 46-*A* *and* 46-*B*.

The draft rules were passed.

Rule 46-*C*.

In this draft rule, for sub-rule (vii) the Committee substituted the following :—

" (vii) the matter to be discussed must involve more than the ordinary administration of the law."

Rule 46-*D*.

The draft rule was passed.

*** Vide page 534 infra.**

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CHAPTER VIII.

Rule 47.

The draft rule was passed.

Rules 47-*A and* 47-*B*.

The draft rules were passed.

Rule 47-*C*.

The draft rule was passed with the substitution of figure 30 for 75.

CHAPTER IX.

Rule 48.

The Committee thought that the rule should expressly refer both to a vote of no-confidence in the Ministry and to a motion disapproving the policy of the Ministry in a particular respect and so resolved to maintain the old rule, with the alteration of the figure 75 into 25.

Rule 49.

The draft rule was passed.

CHAPTER X.

Rules 50 *and* 51.

The draft rules were passed.

Rule 51-*A*.

In item (i) of the rule, the words " book " and " or letter " were deleted.

In item (iii) the words " shall not hiss, or clap and " were deleted.

With the above alterations the rule was passed.

Rules 52 *to* 56.

The draft rules were passed.

Rule 57.

The last sentence " No motion . . . House " was omitted as unnecessary and the draft rule was passed.

Rules 58 *to* 68.

The draft rules were passed.

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Rule 69.

The draft rule was passed with the substitution in sub-rule (3), for the word " discussion " of the word " debate ".

Rules 70 *to* 73.

The draft rules were passed.

At the instance of Sri M. Narayana Kurup, the following rules corresponding to rules 215, 324 and 371 of the Rules of Lok Sabha were added. Suitable changes to be made for applying them to this Assembly :—

" 1. A member may, with the previous permission of the Speaker, call the attention of a Minister to any matter of urgent public importance and the Minister may make a brief statement or ask for time to make a statement at a later hour or date.

2. There shall be no debate on such statement at the time it is made.

3. Not more than one such matter shall be raised at the same sitting.

4. In the event of more than one matter being presented for the same day, priority shall be given to the matter, which, in the opinion of the Speaker, is more urgent and important.

5. The proposed matter shall be raised after the questions and before the list of business is entered upon and at no other time during the sitting of the House. (Rule 215 of Lok Sabha.)

6. A member may, with the permission of the Speaker, make a personal explanation although there is no question before the House, but in this case no debatable matter may be brought forward, and no debate shall arise. (Rule 324 of Lok Sabha.)

7. A statement may be made by a Minister on a matter of public importance with the consent of the Speaker but no question shall be asked at the time the statement is made. (Rule 371 of Lok Sabha.) "

CHAPTER XI.

Rule 74.

The rule was passed as redrafted.

Rule 75.

The Committee was in favour of making the Speaker responsible for getting the orders of the Governor on the question of recommendation to the Bill and therefore retained the old rule 75.

Rules 76 *to* 78.

Passed as redrafted.

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Rule 79.

The rule was passed omitting sub-rule (3).

Rule 80.

The rule was passed as drafted.

Rules 81 *to* 83.

The rules were passed.

Rule 84.

The rule was passed subject to the substitution of the word "a Minister" for the words "the Minister in charge of the Bill" at the end of the rule.

Rule 85.

This was omitted as already included in new rule 84.

Rule 86.

This was passed. But Sri Narayana Kurup proposed that a provision like rule 100 of the Rules of Lok Sabha be added. This was approved and the following addition was accepted :—

"A Select Committee may appoint a Sub-Committee to examine any special point or points connected with the Bill. The order of reference to such sub-committee shall clearly state the point or points for investigation. The report of the sub-committee shall be considered by the whole Committee."

Rule 87.

This was passed. At the instance of Sri Narayana Kurup, a proviso on the lines of the proviso to rule 98 of the Rules of Lok Sabha was added :—

"Provided that a Minister may with the permission of the Chairman address the Committee of which he may not be a Member."

The Committee adjourned to meet again at 11 a.m. on the 5th August 1954.

Thursday, the 5th August 1954.

The Select Committee on the Madras Assembly Rules met in the Hon. Speaker's Chamber at 11 a.m. on Thursday, 5th August 1954. Mr. Speaker (the Hon. Sri J. Sivashanmugam Pillai) was in the Chair. The following members were present :—

1. The Hon. Speaker (*Chairman*),
2. The Deputy Speaker,
3. The Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam,

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4. Sri K. P. Kuttikrishnan Nair,
5. Sri K. Raja Ram,
6. Sri S. Swayamprakasam,
7. Sri M. Narayana Kurup,
8. Sri K. Uppi Sahib,
9. Sri V. R. Nagarajan,
10. Sri V. Balakrishnan, and
11. Sri M. Kalyanasundaram.

At the outset, the Secretary pointed out that an omission had occurred in the minutes of the proceedings of the previous day in that the deletion of sub-rule (2) of re-drafted rule 52 had not been entered. The omission was ordered to be rectified.

Rule 88.

On the motion of Sri M. Narayana Kurup, the following was entered as item (i) and the existing items (i) and (ii) were re-numbered as items (ii) and (iii) respectively.

' (i) that previous notice of an amendment is not necessary '.

Re-drafted rule 89.

Sri M. Narayana Kurup wanted that a provision should be inserted to the effect that in respect of amending Bills the House could give an instruction to the Select Committee that even sections not dealt with by the amending Bill could be amended by the Select Committee.

The consideration of this rule was postponed.

Rules 90 *and* 91.

The rules were passed.

Rule 92.

Sri M. Narayana Kurup suggested that there should be a formal presentation of the report of a Select Committee. The Committee considered that a formal presentation would be unnecessary in cases where copies of the report had been previously circulated to the Members and the report itself had been published in the Gazette.

The rule was passed.

Re-drafted rule 93.

In the proviso to item (ii) of sub-rule (1), for the words " two days " the words " five days " were substituted.

The rule as amended was passed.

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Rules 94, 85, *re-drafted rule* 96, *rule* 97 *and re-drafted rule* 97-*A*.

The rules were passed.

Re-drafted rule 98.

Sri M. Kalyanasundram suggested that sub-rule (5) should apply only to Appropriation Bills and not to all Money Bills.

The Committee resolved to retain the sub-rule as it was.

The rule was approved.

Rule 99, *re-drafted rules* 99-*A*, 100, 101, 102, 103, *rules* 104, 105, *re-drafted rule* 105-*A*, *rule* 106, *re-drafted rule* 107, *rules* 108 *to* 113, *re-drafted rules* 114, 114-*A to* 114-*D*, *rule* 115 *and re-drafted rule* 116.

All the above rules were passed.

At the instance of Sri M. Narayana Kurup, rules similar to the following rules 87 and 88 of the Lok Sabha were ordered to be inserted at the end of the Chapter :—

" 116-A. (1) A Bill involving expenditure shall be accompanied by a financial memorandum which shall invite particular attention to the clauses involving expenditure and shall also give an estimate of the recurring and non-recurring expenditure involved in case the Bill is passed into law.

(2) Clauses or provisions in Bills involving expenditure from public funds shall be printed in thick type or in italics :

Provided that where a clause in a Bill involving expenditure is not printed in thick type or in italics, the Speaker may permit the member in charge of the Bill to bring to the notice of the House such clauses.

116-B. A Bill involving proposals for the delegation of legislative power shall further be accompanied by a memorandum explaining such proposals and drawing attention to their scope and stating also whether they are of normal or exceptional character."

Re-drafted rules 117 *and* 117-*A*.

The rules were passed.

Rule 118.

The Committee resolved to retain the existing rule and did not approve the re-drafted rules 118 and 118-A.

Re-drafted rule 119.

The rule was passed.

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Re-drafted rule 120.

Sri M. Narayana Kurup moved that the period of notice should be only seven days and not fifteen days.

The motion was lost.

The Committee resolved to add at the end of the proviso the following words :—

"and also determine its order of precedence exactly ".

The rule as amended was passed.

Re-drafted rule 121, *rule* 122, *re-drafted rules* 123, 124, 124-*A*, *rule* 125 *and re-drafted rule* 126.

The rules were passed.

Re-drafted rule 127.

In the first proviso to sub-rule (2) for the words " six days " the words " eight days " were substituted and the second proviso was deleted.

Re-drafted rule 128.

The rule was passed.

Re-drafted rule 129.

The rule was passed with the addition of the following words at the end of sub-rule (4) :—

" including the motion for the reduction of a grant under discussion ".

Re-drafted rule 130.

The following was substituted for sub-rule (3) :—

" (3) Notice of motions under sub-rule (2) shall reach the office of the Assembly not later than 3 p.m. on the third day of the general discussion of the budget."

Sri M. Narayana Kurup suggested that where guillotine had been applied before the Government had made their reply to a cut motion, the Government should make available to the Members the reply which they would have given if the guillotine had not been applied.

It was considered that it would be inappropriate to have a provision like this in the rules of procedure of the Assembly.

The rules as amended was passed.

Re-drafted rules 131, 132, 133, *rule* 134, *re-drafted rules* 135 *and* 136.

The rules were passed.

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Rule 137.

The rule was deleted.

Re-drafted rules 138 *and* 139.

The re-drafted rules were passed with the following changes, viz. :—

(1) The Secretary of the Assembly shall be the Secretary of the Public Accounts Committee.

(2) A general rule to be inserted to the effect that the Secretary of the Assembly shall be the Secretary of every committee appointed by the House.

For sub-rule (4) of the re-drafted rule 139, a rule corresponding to rule 156-P on page 44 of the printed copy of the rules with necessary changes to suit the Public Accounts Committee was ordered to be inserted.

Rules 140 *and* 141.

The rules were passed.

CHAPTER XVII.

Sri M. Kalyanasundram suggested that a Committee on Petitions might be constituted similar to that in the Lok Sabha.

The suggestion was not pressed.

Rules 142 *to* 144.

The rules were passed.

Re-drafted rule 145.

The rule was passed subject to the insertion of the words " or circulate " after the words " and read " in line 3.

Rule 146.

The rule was passed.

Re-drafted rule 147.

For the word " thirty-eight ", occurring in the fifth line, the word " twenty-four " was substituted.

The rule as amended was passed.

Re-drafted rules 148 *to* 151.

The rules were passed.

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Re-drafted rule 151-*A*.

The rule was passed with the addition of the following words at the end :—

" and make an announcement of the fact of his having made such order in the Assembly ".

Re-drafted rule 151-*B*.

The rule was passed.

Re-drafted rule 151-*C*.

The rule was passed at a previous sitting of the Committee.

Rules 152 *and* 153.

The rules were passed.

Rule 154.

The existing rule was retained and the re-drafted rule was not accepted.

Rule 155.

Sri M. Narayana Kurup suggested the insertion among the miscellaneous rules of a rule as follows (corresponds to rule 389 of the Lok Sabha Rules with some addition) :—

" Any member may, with the consent of the Speaker, move that any rule may be suspended in its application to a particular motion before the House and if the motion is carried by three-fourths of the total number of members present and voting at the meeting, the rule in question shall be suspended for the time being."

The suggestion was accepted.

Rule 156.

This rule was approved.

Re-drafted rules 156-*A to* 156-*E*.

The rules were approved.

Re-drafted rule 156-*F*.

Sri V. R. Nagarajan wanted that an express rule should be made providing for a question of privilege being raised in the open House, even though the Speaker might have considered it inadmissible in his Chamber.

This proposition was not accepted.

Re-drafted rule 156-*G*.

Sri M. Narayana Kurup moved that the further motion referred to in the rule should be dispensed with.

The matter was under consideration, when the Committee rose for lunch.

(After lunch—3 p.m.)

Rules 156-*F and* 156-*G*.

The draft rules were combined together and re-drafted as follows :—

" If the Speaker holds the motion to be in order, he may allow a motion to be made by any member that the alleged breach of privilege be referred to a Committee of Privileges, or in the alternative, that it be dealt with by the House itself."

Rule 156-*H*.

The rule was re-drafted as follows :—

" If the matter is referred to the Committee of Privileges, the Committee shall follow, as far as possible, the same procedure as a Select Committee of the Assembly and make a report to the House."

Rule 156-*I*.

This rule was passed.

At the instance of Sri Narayana Kurup a rule corresponding to Rule 255 of the Lok Sabha Rules was inserted. That rule is as follows :—

Power of Speaker to refer questions of privilege to Committee.—Notwithstanding anything contained in these rules, the Speaker may refer any question of privilege to the Committee of Privileges for examination, investigation or report.

SUBORDINATE LEGISLATION.

Rules 156-*J to* 156-*U*.

The draft rules were passed subject to the following :—

(1) In rule 156-P (1) in the second proviso, for the words " be prejudicial to the safety or interest of the State " the words not be in the public interest " were substituted.

(2) Rule 156-Q was deleted.

(3) Consequential changes were ordered to be made in the other rules.

Consequential and drafting changes were ordered to be made in all the rules.

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Rule 157.

For the words " two members " the words " four members " were substituted.

Rules of procedure regarding communications between the two Houses.

The draft rules were passed.

COMMITTEE ON ESTIMATES.

The draft rules relating to the Committee on Estimates were passed subject to the following :—

(1) The proviso under rule 3 (1) was deleted. Similar alterations were ordered to be made in the rule regarding Public Accounts Committee and the Committee of Privileges also.

(2) At the end of sub-rule (2) of rule 5, a provision similar to what is contained in rule 156-P (1) was ordered to be inserted,

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES.

The draft rules were passed subject to the following :—

(1) Rule 2 (1) : *For* the word " five ", *substitute* the word " seven ".

(2) Rule 2 (3) : *For* the word " two or more ", *substitute* the word " three ".

(3) Rule 3 (1) : The following rule was substituted :—

" The Chairman of the Committee shall be nominated by the Speaker."

(4) New Rule 6 : After rule 5, the following rule was inserted as rule 6, and the existing rule 6 was renumbered as Rule 7 :—

" 6. The Committee shall make a report to the House once in six months ".

Rule 89.

The proposal of Mr. Kurup to amend the draft rule which was left over was taken up and it was resolved that no change need be made.

The Committee then dispersed.

GOVERNMENT ESTATE,
MOUNT ROAR, MADRAS,
5th August 1954.

R. V. KRISHNA AYYAR,
Secretary to the State Legislature.

TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS

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APPENDIX.

[Vide page 523 supra.]

Rule 204 *of the Rules of the Lok Sabha* (*Third Edition*).

204. In order that a motion may be admissible it shall satisfy the following conditions, namely, that—

(i) it shall raise substantially one definite issue ;

(ii) it shall not contain arguments, inferences, ironical expressions, imputations or defamatory statements ;

(iii) it shall not refer to the conduct or character of persons except in their public capacity ;

(iv) it shall be restricted to a matter of recent occurrence ;

(v) it shall not raise a question of privilege ;

(vi) it shall not revive discussion of a matter which has been discussed in the same session ;

(vii) it shall not anticipate discussion of a matter which is likely to be discussed in the same session ;

(viii) it shall not relate to any matter which is under adjudication by Court of Law having jurisdiction in any part of India.

TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS